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SOVIET POSITION ON SPACE WEAPONS REVIEWED

U.S. 'Damoclean' Plans Hit

PM260816 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In the Name of Peace on Earth"]

[Text] It was not so long ago that the simple age-old Russian word "sputnik" became a firm part of the vocabulary of all people. That historically insignificant period of time, however, was enough for space -- that entity which for thousands of years has resisted people and which has intimidated and attracted hundreds of generations of earthmen -- to begin to be turned into our planet's "private plot," an indisputable "sphere of influence" of terrestrial civilization.

"Let's go!" Yuriy Gagarin called out happily to mankind and people heeded that call. The peaceful conquest of space even now is making its contribution to ensuring the safety of navigation, is providing more and more new means of communication among the peoples and states, and is helping with weather forecasting, with the search for new mineral deposits, and with the rescue of victims of disaster. These are only mankind's first few steps in space. The path ahead is long and today even the boldest visionaries can scarcely predict what an abundant harvest awaits future generations of earthmen in in the fields of space. But forces exist that have resolved to prevent that.

When receiving a group of U.S. senators on 18 August, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, dwelt in particular on a question of exceptional importance -- the formidable and real danger of the spread of the arms race to space. As time passes, that danger is becoming increasingly acute. And unless it is averted now, in the very near future the space surrounding our planet may be turned into a sword of Damocles hanging over the peoples who inhabit the earth.

That sword is already being forged. And this has been going on not for 1 year, not for 2 years, not even for a decade. The hands of the stopwatch were still registering the first few seconds of the "space age" when Ritland, then chief of the U.S. Air Force ballistic missile directorate, stated that the United States was striving to enter space not because it was attractive to the United States as an unknown entity but because it was an "area where strategic-level military actions could be conducted with great effectiveness." Indeed, that is the role -- the role of a "theater of military operations" -- that imperialist reaction also assigns to space.

For example, a report published by the Heritage Foundation, an influential U.S. organization (with clearly marked "hawk's plumage"), proposes that 400 satellites be put into orbit armed with all the familiar types of lethal ray guns for attacking targets on earth and that they be supplemented with an armada of systems capable of destroying "enemy" satellites. The task of "ensuring U.S. superiority in space" is also proclaimed in the Pentagon report "The Air Force in the Year 2000."

"Projects" of this type are invariably justified by the allegedly increasing need for the United States to "strengthen national security." This argument was also widely used in the well known "star wars" speech delivered by U.S. President R. Reagan in March. What such "arguments" contain, however, is revealed by Professor (M. Kaku) of New York University: in his opinion, the implementation of the U.S. space weapons creation programs is providing "not a security based on peace but a security that is to be produced by a nuclear war that in the process becomes inevitable."

The threat to mankind arising from the transfer of the arms race into space can only increase with the development and implementation of such plans. That is why the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community are increasing their efforts to prevent the militarization of space.

The results of this activity are clear. On the USSR's initiative, the following were signed: The Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water; the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space; and the 1977 convention that clearly defines the obligation of states to prevent the use of techniques for the modification of space for military purposes and other purposes alien to the peoples' interests.

In August 1981 the Soviet Union presented for the scrutiny of the 36th UN General Assembly Session a draft treaty banning the deployment in space of weapons of any kind. However, work on the draft treaty within the Disarmament Committee has not even begun because of the obstructionist stance of the United States and its NATO allies.

By this stance, the West's militarist circles are trying to secure for themselves a time advantage so as to fill near-earth space with their space armadas before the international community raises a firm barrier against the "star wars" plans. Under these conditions, our country is again raising its voice in defense of a peaceful cosmos and against the threat from space to life on earth.

Convincing evidence of the Soviet Union's goodwill and of the sincerity of its desire to avert the danger of war was provided by the new and exceptionally important decision -- a decision full of courage and faith in the triumph of common sense -- taken by our country's leadership. As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov announced at the meeting with the U.S. senators, the USSR has unilaterally assumed a commitment not to be first to launch any types of antisatellite weapons into space so long as other states, including the United States, refrain from launching antisatellite weapons of any type into space.

The Soviet Union has proposed that the agenda of the upcoming UN General Assembly session include the question "On concluding a treaty banning the use of force in space and from space against the earth." This once again is a convincing demonstration of socialist society's peace-loving and creative character and confirms the USSR's readiness to fully ban the testing and deployment of all types of space-based weapons.

The Soviet Union's important new initiatives open up real prospects for preventing an arms race in space and for preserving space as a sphere of mankind's creative activity. Will the West respond to our country's peace call? Judging by the very broad response aroused in the world by the USSR's new initiatives, it would be no exaggeration to state that the peoples of the world expect the United States and the other leading Western states to react positively.

Mankind's future is indissolubly linked with space and for that reason, come what may, space must be a good and peaceful friend to people and not a "theater of military operations" that threatens the planet with catastrophe.

Soviet Proposal Outlined

LD240453 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] And now a commentary from our military observer Aleksey Vasilyev. He discusses the new Soviet proposals to maintain peace in outer space and keep it forever free of weapons.

The Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov proposed that in a conversation with a group of United States senators in Moscow. The prospect of turning outer space into an arena of military rivalry is giving rise to anxiety everywhere, including the United States. We may recall with what alarm the Americans received last March Reagan's program on so-called Star Wars. A group of prominent United States scientists and public figures then called on Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov to assist in banning space weapons. In his reply to the Americans Yuriy Andropov reminded them of the Soviet Union's readiness to reach agreement with the United States and other countries on this issue and of the Soviet proposals tabled at the United Nations. Talking to American senators, Yuriy Andropov proposed signing an international treaty on the total ban of testing and deploying any space-based weapons. The treaty would also provide for scrapping the available anti-satellite systems and for prohibiting the creation of new ones. To contribute to achieving such an agreement the Soviet Union unilaterally assumed a commitment not to be the first to put any anti-satellite weapon in outer space. This moratorium will be in effect as long as other states refrain from launching any anti-satellite weapon in outer space. The country that blazed the trail into outer space more than 25 years ago has also been the initiator of and participant in all the agreements now in effect to keep outer space forever an area of peaceful cooperation.

There indeed was a worldwide support for the draft treaty on the non-deployment of any weapons in outer space suggested by the Soviet Union at the United Nations General Assembly in 1981. If the draft has not become a treaty yet the blame for that rests entirely with the Reagan administration. The document was forwarded to the Disarmament Committee where only the negative United States position prevented it from being examined in detail. As for Washington, it has drafts of a different nature to its credit: Plans to design an anti-satellite system in outer space and various space weapons for action against both satellites and objects on earth. According to press reports the United States plans to test soon a new system of anti-satellite weapons designed by the Vought company under a Pentagon contract. The system includes two-stage missiles to be launched from F-15 fighter planes to hit space satellites. This is just one of the examples of the United States' arms buildup.

The world is really at a crossroads now. It is time for humanity to choose where to go further: either towards Reagan's star wars that mean an inevitable end to the world or to ban outer space for any weapon, to keep it peaceful for all times. The Soviet Union has made its decision and the question now is what position the United States will adopt.

Space Militarization Decried

LD221201 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 20 Aug 83

[From the Vremya newscast: video talk by Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR Georgiy Mikhaylovich Grechko, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace]

[Text] At his meeting with the U.S. senators, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov dwelt in particular on the terrible and real danger of moving the arms race into space. It really is a terrible danger, because from space the earth looks as if it is in the palm of your hand; all of it visible, it seems indefensible from such weapons as lasers, for example; and all the more because in space, where there is no atmosphere, laser weapons increase their power and range. And we know that the United States is developing new weapons systems, X-ray lasers, elementary particle cannons as strike weapons.

This terrible danger is also very real because the Pentagon budget for the military use of space has already reached $7.5 billion annually. Even officials of NASA, the national directorate for space research in the U.S., are themselves worried about the appearance among them of many officials in blue uniforms. We know that sights for laser weapons have already been tested on the first shuttle craft. And there are plans to deploy antisatellite systems in space. The proposal for a total ban on the testing and deployment of any space-based weapon is very urgent.

Indeed, space offers people two ways to use it -- peaceful and military. Both can be developed on a very large scale. As a cosmonaut, as deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, and finally as a father, I hope that the United States will reply to our proposal, to our moratorium on the launching of satellites of anti-satellite systems, and that the sky above our heads will be clear and not darkened by weapons; and that we, just as in 1975, will shake hands in space with U.S. astronauts and not look at each other through gunsights, that we will not exchange laser blows but exchange information on how best to prepare alloys, medicines, how best to build space solar power stations. And the opportunities are unlimited.

Right now as we are talking, Cosmonauts Lyakhov and Aleksandrov are preparing in space new experiments on the Taviya theme, that is, they are elaborating the problem of obtaining medicines, of biologically active substances, of which a few grams are sufficient to vaccinate all the children of a large city.

'Star Wars' Influence Seen

LD260302 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 25 Aug 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by Political Observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] The testing of an antisatellite weapon, which the United States plans to carry out in the near future, will be the first step leading to war in space. That is the alarming warning issued by the Center for Defense Information, an influential U.S. organization. A report published by it says that the forthcoming launch of an antisatellite missile from a high-flying F-15 fighter is the logical consequence of the Reagan administration's endeavors to achieve military superiority in space. The authors cite Pentagon documents which have come into the possession of the press. These documents provide evidence of Washington's intention to use space for military purposes.

The directives for U.S. military policy during 1984-1988 speak of the need to take effective measures to develop technology and armaments systems for the effective waging of war from space. The authors of the report believe that the testing of an antisatellite weapon will be the United States's first militaristic step on the way to achieving this goal. The Center called for a moratorium on the testing of this kind of weapon, as a measure leading to a broader agreement on control over space weapons.

In commenting on this report, UPI draws attention to the fact that it was published, and I quote, only a few days after Soviet leader Andropov declared that the USSR was making an undertaking not to be the first to put any type of antisatellite weapon into space, that it considers it essential to reach agreement on a complete ban on the testing and deploying of any weapon to be based in space. Retired Rear Admiral Gene La Rocque, the director of the Center, described this peace initiative as a unique opportunity in arms control. If it is not taken, the admiral said, an outbreak of war in space, which will inevitably spread to the earth, will become more likely.

When one reads these reports, one inevitably thinks of film productions made by Hollywood in recent years. Films depicting violence, war, and, in recent years, war in space have always occupied first place amongst them in terms of box office receipts. The three Star Wars films directed by Lucas have broken all records. These films treated war in space with the same swagger and levity as the adventures of the Musketeers in medieval France or the adventures of the cowboys during the epoch in which the American Wild West was opened up. The upshot of this is that Hollywood has gradually carried out the advance brainwashing of public opinion, by preparing the ground for the serious space wars which President Reagan, who began his career in Hollywood, is getting ready for mankind.

U.S. Beam Weapon Criticized

PM241021 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Aug 83 p 4

[G. Khozin answer to reader's letter under the rubric "We Answer Readers' Questions": "The Pentagon's Orbital Arsenal" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Engineer I. Kovalev from Leningrad writes to the editorial office: "I recently read a report in the newspaper that a demonstration was held at a California testing ground in the United States of a beam device which will be used by the end of the century as a space weapon. I would like to know more details about this."

The Reagan administration's plans for the militarization of space are discussed by Candidate of Historical Sciences G. Khozin, scientific employee of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States and Canada:

Indeed, an experimental beam device was demonstrated to American journalists at testing ground number 300 of the Livermore national laboratory, which works according to Pentagon instructions. The device cost $55 million, and its creation is one of the first practical steps to implement Reagan's ambitious program.

The White House and the Pentagon have already repeatedly tried to get hold of the "ultimate" space weapon, so as to approach the illusory world domination. This was the case in the late fifties, when there was an abundance of half science fiction plans and projects. From orbital bombers to an asteroid which they wanted to "catch" in space, deflect from its trajectory, and aim at an enemy's territory -- that was the range of the militarists' sinister game of imagination. In August 1964, U.S. President L. Johnson even stated: "The English dominated the sea and were rulers of the world, we dominated the air and were leaders of the free world from the time when we established that domination. Now that position will be taken by whoever dominates space."

Since the mid-sixties the Pentagon has stepped up its search for ways of using space for military purposes. Now, on President Reagan's direct instructions, the first real steps have been taken toward the creation of a space weapons system.

Beam weapons could be deployed on board space vehicles or aircraft or on the ground. They consist of technical devices which focus energy in a narrow beam. When this is achieved the beam becomes, as the militarist press likes to repeat persistently, a "death ray."

These beams are of different natures. If they focus light energy, they are laser weapons. If other types of radiation are used -- for instance, microwaves, X-rays, or charged particles -- then they are known as beam weapons. In any event a strong source of energy radiation is needed.

The achievements of modern science and technology make it possible to secure a concentration of energy in a beam such that over relatively short distances it can destroy targets, and that includes in space. But as the well-known American expert K. Tsipis notes, "An effective laser weapon will be of impressive proportions." It would take three or four launches of the Space Shuttle to put a platform carrying such a weapon into orbit. The cost of the "combat space station" is assessed at approximately $12 billion.

It is this last fact which particularly attracts the military-industrial corporations. Incidentally, California's Heliotechnics, which is directly associated with the White House chief, is actively involved in the development of laser weapons for space. Its biggest shareholders include the notorious "father" of the American hydrogen bomb E. Teller, the businessman R. Gray -- a personal friend of the U.S. President -- and retired Admiral T. Hayward.

What is the essence of the Republican administration's "space strategy"? It is set forth in President Reagan's special directive on the new U.S. policy on the exploration and use of outer space in the eighties and in the longer term. The United States, it says, has embarked on the development of so-called antisatellites which are to act as a "deterrent against threats to the space systems of the United States and its allies." Defense Secretary C. Weinberger put it more concretely: "We must acquire the potential to enable us not only to disrupt the operation of an enemy's space systems, but to put them entirely out of action."

Reagan and other high-ranking figures in the administration state openly that the peaceful use of space does not preclude, but, on the contrary, permits military activity there.

Well-known American specialists on military-technical problems have made well-founded objections to Reagan's decision. Some of them describe as the "biggest lie" the President's assurances that sophisticated types of weapons are the key to a humane, peaceful future.

Our country is doing all it can to ensure that space is free from weapons of any type. What does the Soviet Union propose? Reaching agreement on a total ban on the testing and deployment of any space weapons, eliminating existing antisatellite systems, and creating no new ones. Recently, at a meeting with American senators. Yu.V. Andropov announced an extremely important decision: the USSR pledges not to be the first to launch into outer space antisatellite weapons of any type.

This decision is further evidence of our country's good will and determination to eliminate the terrible danger of the spread of the arms race to space and thereby to strengthen peace and the peoples' security.

BRITISH, FRENCH MISSILES REQUIRED IN INF COUNT

PM251017 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Aug 83 First Edition p 3

[N. Vasilyev article: "Groundless Position: Why the United States Refuses to Take Account of the British and French Nuclear Arsenals"]

[Text] At the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, which are taking place in Geneva, two facts are clearly manifest. The USSR is persistently striving for a sharp lowering of the level of nuclear confrontation on the continent and is doing everything in its power to reach a mutually acceptable agreement based on the principle of equality and identical security.

The United States, which has already embarked upon practical preparations to deploy its medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries and is in no way interested in reaching an agreement, is putting forward deliberately unacceptable terms whose acceptance would mean the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament. Here the American side, juggling with figures, tries to deny the approximate equality that exists in terms of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe. It refuses, in particular, to take account of such arms belonging to Britain and France. "They want us," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said, "to pretend not to notice the more than 400 warheads on the British and French sea- and ground-based missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries."

To "substantiate" this position people in the West usually maintain that the British and French nuclear forces are "independent," strictly "national," and moreover, still so "insignificant" that they are not even worth mentioning, as it were. Let us see, however, what these forces really are like, how "independent" they are, and how the members of the North Atlantic bloc themselves view them in fact.

As long ago as at the NATO Council session in May 1962 the United States and Britain declared that their strategic forces (meaning primarily nuclear forces) would remain available to the NATO bloc "to supplement its forces if the need arose." Under the agreement between Washington and London signed at Nassau also in 1962, the Americans handed over missiles with nuclear warheads to the British on condition that they would be under the command of NATO. The agreement states that "...except when her majesty's government judges that the supreme national interest is threatened, it must in all circumstances use these forces for the purpose of defending the Western alliance." In the just opinion of the Danish newspaper INFORMATION, this definitely means that in the event of a military conflict the British nuclear force will be used against the Soviet Union.

The fact that the British nuclear force is a dependable constituent part of the NATO armed forces is also unambiguously clear from the own report of the British Ministry of Defense itself. Its "white paper" for 1981 states: "The decisive role that our nuclear force plays in strengthening NATO security consists in the fact that it is a nuclear deterrent factor. It is under the command of NATO, and at the same time it is under the full control of a European member of the alliance. If in some future situation the Soviet leaders arrive at the conclusion that perhaps the United States is not prepared to use nuclear weapons, then the fact that they must take account of the colossal destructive force in European hands will always force them to consider very seriously the risk of using nuclear weapons."

And there are many such statements confirming that the nuclear forces of Britain and also France are an inalienable part of the NATO nuclear force as a whole. Thus, the "Declaration of Atlantic Relations" signed by the heads of the NATO members' governments and states on the occasion of that bloc's 25th anniversary stated, in particular, that the French and British forces "contribute to the overall strengthening of the bloc's deterrent effect."

To be fair, it should be pointed out that the French nuclear force is formally somewhat more independent than the British one, as France is not a member of NATO's military organization. However, France is a member of the bloc, and President Mitterrand himself has declared that it will "unhesitatingly supplement" the corresponding American nuclear means with its own "weapons of deterrence." It was no accident that White House head Reagan pointed out that "France continues to cooperate within NATO in all spheres."

This is how things stand regarding the "independence" and the "strictly national" nature of the British and French nuclear forces. And references to their imaginary "insignificance" are equally groundless.

Britain, for example, has 4 nuclear-powered submarines with 64 Polaris A-3 missiles, each of which carries 3 warheads with a 200-kiloton yield. Thus, 192 nuclear warheads, which, in toto, are 3,000 times more powerful than the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945, are targeted on the Soviet Union. In addition, Britain has 55 Vulcan bombers that are equipped to carry nuclear weapons.

France's contribution to the West European nuclear arsenal is also considerable. Its nuclear force is third in the world in terms of striking power. It consists of 18 ground missiles, each one having a yield sufficient to wipe a large city from the face of the earth, 5 submarines with 80 M-20 1-megaton missiles, 46 Mirage IV-A bombers, and also Pluton tactical missiles.

In total, the British and French medium-range nuclear means can deliver more than 600 nuclear charges to their targets over a distance of up to 4,500 km in one launch (sortie). In all, Britain and France account for more than one-fourth of all the aircraft and missiles of European NATO countries capable of carrying medium-range nuclear weapons.

It is also known that Britain and France are constantly carrying out both the qualitative improvement and the quantitative buildup of their nuclear potential. Britain has begun fulfilling the Chevaline program, which provides for the modernization of existing missiles on submarines to increase the number of warheads on each one of them to six. And in the nineties it is planned to acquire American Trident II missiles, which will be capable of launching 896 nuclear warheads noted for great accuracy.

France is making no lesser efforts to augment the combat might of its nuclear weapons. The government recently approved a 5-year defense plan that attaches paramount significance to the modernization of nuclear forces. While military expenditure as a whole will increase 10 percent this year, expenditure on nuclear arms will increase 20 percent. Similar nuclear potential growth is planned for the future. Special significance attaches to the construction of submarines. The sixth nuclear submarine will be launched by 1985 and the seventh by the end of the decade. They will be armed with the new M-4 missiles with six warheads each and a flight range of over 2,400 miles. It is also planned to bring into service a new Mirage aircraft and new tactical nuclear missiles. Furthermore, France has announced that it is developing a neutron bomb.

According to estimates by Western researchers, in accordance with current plans, by the end of the nineties France and Britain could have 2,000 warheads capable of hitting targets on the Soviet Union's territory. According to a report by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) published in the latest issue of the annual armament and disarmament in the world, this is a far from insignificant quantity. In order to counterbalance the British and French missiles the Soviet Union would need to deploy a considerable number of SS-20 missiles. This is why the refusal to take the nuclear forces of Britain and France into account at the Geneva talks is absurd. People will perish from a British or a French missile just like any other.

Speaking about the justice of taking British and French weapons into account at the Geneva talks, scientists from the Stockholm international institute cite the following argument: Let us imagine, they write, that Brazil and Mexico are allies of the Soviet Union and that these two countries possess nuclear forces equal in might to France's and Britain's nuclear forces.

Brazil is in the process of extensively modernizing its weapons while Mexico is developing more advanced missiles than the SS-20's. The Mexican nuclear weapons are subordinated to the Soviet command. In such a case, would the U.S. leadership take this threat into account when planning its defense, would it require for itself weapons to counter this threat? The answer is self-evident.

The question arises: On what grounds and by what right do they want to leave the Soviet Union unarmed in the face of the British and French nuclear missiles? "The demand that Britain's and France's nuclear arms be taken into account on the NATO side," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister has said, "is not a bargaining point for us but an objective necessity determined by the interests of safeguarding our security. The Soviet Union must and will have in any case the equivalent of these weapons."

The USSR does not demand anything from Britain and France. But it demands, with complete justification, from the United States that an agreement on limiting nuclear arms in Europe be in line with the principle of equality and identical security. Yet there cannot be any identical security in Europe if the British and French nuclear arms are excluded from the calculations. This same view is also shared by the scientists from the Stockholm international institute. They consider that the Soviet demands are just and that they must be met. "Yu. V. Andropov's proposal, under which SS-20 missiles with a range limited to the confines of Europe would be reduced to a number corresponding to the number of British and French missiles," the SIPRI annual emphasizes "makes it possible to find a balanced solution to this question."

It is highly remarkable that the U.S. Congressional Research Service has drawn the very same conclusion. The report it has prepared on this problem indicates frankly that the administration's refusal to take Britain's and France's nuclear arsenals into account when evaluating the potential of the sides at the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe is inconsistent.

The report emphasizes that the 64 nuclear missiles installed on British submarines are "attached to NATO." "Their targeting is in accordance with instructions provided by the U.S. Strategic Air Command and "at times of emergency" the missiles are at the disposal of NATO's supreme commander in chief of the allied armed forces in Europe. As regards France, the report says, its signature is on the NATO Charter, under which it is obliged, in the event of an armed conflict, to act jointly with the other NATO member-states. This is why it is immaterial whether France belongs to the bloc's military organization or not. The treaty obligation is just as binding for Paris as for the other NATO countries.

Thus, the Congressional Research Service report confirms that the United States is deliberately blocking the speedy reaching of agreement in Geneva so as to outset the existing balance of forces by the deployment of new nuclear missile facilities in West Europe.

The Soviet Union hopes, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov indicated during his talk with U.S. senators, that success is still possible at the Geneva talks provided the United States shows interest in an honest agreement on an equitable basis. But if matters come to the implementation of the plans to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles facilities in West Europe, which would create a further threat to the security of Warsaw Pact member-states, they will take effective retaliatory measures and will under no circumstances allow the acquisition of military superiority over them.

KUZNETSOV ANALYZES CEMA PLAN COORDINATION

PM250937 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 32 (Signed to Press 1 Aug 83) p 20

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Kuznetsov, scientific workers at the International Institute for Economic Problems of the World Socialist System, under the rubric: "CEMA: Integration in Action": "Coordination of Plans"]

[Text] The deepening of cooperation in production, science, and technology and the growing commodity turnover between CEMA countries are evidence of the constantly increasing significant of socialist economic integration for the national economic development of our countries and the transition of their national economies onto the intensive path of development.

New tasks are being assigned to the coordination of 5-year plans for the socioeconomic development of CEMA countries as the basic method for organizing our cooperation. Foremost among them is the expansion of the time scale of cooperation and the imparting of consistency and continuity to plan coordination. With this in mind, the CEMA secretariat drew up, and the 36th sitting of the CEMA session (1982) approved, a program for the coordination of CEMA countries' plans in 1986-1990. Intensive work is already in progress on the basis of this program in the planning organs of CEMA countries at both the bilateral and the multilateral levels.

Basic Directions of the Work

The 106th convention of the CEMA Executive Committee held 28-30 June this year examined and ratified a list of problems for multilateral study in the course of coordinating national economic plans for the coming 5-year period. It is intended to concentrate the attention of CEMA countries and council organs on cooperation in solving major economic, scientific, and technical questions, particularly in the areas of developing oil and raw material sectors, the power industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, the electronics and chemical industries, and transport.

The plan coordination program is made up of three parts: The first sets out basic organizational and methodological provisions, the second the procedure and time scales for 1986-1990 coordination. In the third the list of priority avenues of multilaterally coordinated cooperation will be presented for the first time as a independent constituent part.

The program's fundamental aim is to provide organizational and methodological backup for plan coordination. It defines the procedure and time scales for carrying out the work, which includes analysis of the level of cooperation reached during the current 5-year period, joint forecasting, mutual consultations on fundamental problems of economic, scientific, and technical policy, and bilateral and multilateral plan coordination, including the conclusion of agreements and contracts on mutual cooperation for 1986-1990 and the longer term. All work on plan coordination for the following 5-year period is expected to be concluded in the first half of 1985 with the signing of bilateral protocols on the results of plan coordination, which will better enable the CEMA countries' planning organs to take the possibilities for cooperation into account in their 5-year plans. In the second half of the year representatives of the CEMA countries' foreign trade organs will prepare and conclude long-term trade agreements for 1986-1990 in accordance with the results of plan coordination. Elaboration of the CEMA countries' coordinated plan of multilateral integration measures for 1986-1990 is scheduled to be completed within the same time scale.

In 5-year plan coordination fundamental attention is devoted to ensuring an increase in the efficiency of social production and its intensification, accelerating the process of implementing progressive structural improvements, and reinforcing direct ties between production organizations. At the heart of the talks are questions of the efficient joint use of world scientific and technical achievements with a view to securing a coordinated solution to the tasks of developing output of highly productive, less energy- and material-intensive production systems and equipment, including ones that will be based on a single unified system of electronic elements, with special attention being paid to programs ensuring the development of microelectronic, computer, and robot technology.

An essential role is assigned to optimum concentration, specialization, and production sharing in individual sectors; the full and efficient use of already existing production capacity; the coordination of large-scale reconstruction and modernization of existing enterprises; and the construction of new production capacities.

Also included here are questions of reliably providing CEMA countries with long-term supplies of energy, fuel, and raw materials, and improving supplies of agricultural produce, foodstuffs, and industrial consumer goods to working people on the basis of further expanding their production, improving quality, and increasing reciprocal deliveries.

Great attention is paid in the program to measures aimed at developing and expanding the efficiency of the economies of the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, and Vietnam. The 1986-1990 plan coordination will play an important role in involving these countries increasingly in the CEMA countries' industrial cooperation taking account of their economic, scientific, and technical potential and their natural and labor resources.

Coordinating Economic Policy

In accordance with the fraternal parties' decisions the 36th CEMA session set the task of supplementing national economic plan coordination with coordination of interested countries' economic, scientific, and technical policies as a whole. The most important feature of the present program is that it marks the beginning of the solution of this fundamental task.

One of the problems is the economical expenditure of all the countries' resources. Until recently coordination was limited to individual sectors of production only. Coordination of economic policy as a whole will therefore be a reliable reference point in the restructuring of the national economies of all CEMA countries aimed at maximum savings of resources.

Economical exploitation of resources presupposes not only a transition by industry to resource-saving technology, but also the introduction of previously unexploited resources into economic circulation. This relates in particular to the major reserves of hard and brown coal and also lignites in the European CEMA countries. More active exploitation of them will allow significant cutbacks to be made in the consumption of oil and petroleum products in the power industry and wider use of these valuable raw materials in the chemical industry.

It is envisaged that economic policy coordination will take the form of consultations and coordination work in such areas as the socioeconomic goals of countries' development in the context of their multilateral resources supply, basic production complexes (fuel and power, raw material, machinebuilding, transport, and agro-industrial), scientific and technical cooperation policy in creating progressive technologies and models of machines; and organization of their production on the basis of developing international specialization and cooperation.

Coordination will also take the form of the modernization and specialization [profilzatsiya] of the CEMA countries' industrial structures, multilateral coordination of capital construction in agreed areas and projects, and narrowing of the differences between the structures of economic mechanisms, primarily in the areas of planning, price-fixing and foreign exchange and credit relations.

The coordination of economic policy in these areas is called upon to make plan coordination work more purposeful and to widen cooperation horizons, which will raise efficiency in the final analysis and strengthen the mutual complementarity of the fraternal countries' economies.

A Comprehensive Approach

The major feature of the national economic plan coordination program for 1986-1990 is that a great volume of work will fall in this period in fulfilling tasks arising from the Comprehensive Program, the long-term targeted program of cooperation, and the long-term specialization and production cooperation programs between the USSR and the European CEMA countries.

Good preconditions have been created for the more successful implementation of these programs. Thus, as of the start of 1983, 197 multilateral agreements on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation had been signed by CEMA countries within the framework of the long-term targeted cooperation program (in all 210 have been proposed for signing). These agreements include major joint measures in the power, machine building and chemical industries, in light industry, agriculture and the good industry, in civil aviation, and in road and rail transport.

Mutual deliveries under agreements signed as an extension to the long-term targeted cooperation programs will in 1986-1990 determine the concrete makeup of plan coordination to an even greater degree than in the present 5-year period. Thus, in accordance with the long-term targeted cooperation program subprogram on fuel, energy, and raw materials, the next 5-year period will see the implementation of mutual deliveries of energy-intensive and less energy-intensive chemical products. Already coming on stream in the USSR are capacities for producing energy-intensive products (ammonia, methanol, polyvinylchloride, and polyethylene) which are intended for delivery to interested CEMA countries. At the same time, in other countries, the creation has begun of capacities for producing less energy-intensive chemical products (dyes, chemical plant protection agents, auxiliary textile substances, low-weight plastics, and others) for delivery to the USSR in exchange for energy-intensive products.

An important role in bilateral plan coordination for the next 5-year period will be played by measures envisaged by long-term bilateral programs. For example, 36 sector specialization and production sharing programs in leading sectors of material production (including 20 in industry) have been drawn up as a result of the implementation of one such program between the USSR and Bulgaria. To execute them more than 40 bilateral agreements will be signed. In preparing the agreements fundamental attention was directed toward implementing a comprehensive approach to specialization and production sharing taking in all aspects of the "science-production-marketing-use of technology" cycle and also toward ending production of specialized but obsolete products. The production of 227 new types of machines and equipment is envisaged by the implementation of separate specialization and production sharing measures between the USSR and the CSSR.

It is important to note that on the basis of mutual production sharing arrangements it is proposed to produce 50 types of machines and equipment that we currently import from capitalist countries. The policy of strengthening the socialist community's technological independence will be consistently pursued in the plan coordination work for 1986-1990.

As examples of successful work carried out in this direction one can cite the production of more powerful equipment for pumping natural gas, the joint development and coproduction of engines for railroad rolling stock, the expansion of cooperation in producing coal and mineral mining equipment, and production sharing in producing industrial robots and manipulators.

Today's jointly elaborated cooperation programs broaden the range of plan coordination and simultaneously facilitate the elaboration of national 5-year plans, which aids the conversion of all the fraternal countries' national planning and plan coordination into a single and interlinked process.

The current program for the coordination of the CEMA countries' 5-year plans aids the implementation of the strategic policy of the CEMA countries' communist and workers parties to ensure further growth in the people's prosperity on the basis of stable and balanced development of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the consistent transition of the fraternal countries' economies onto intensive paths of development.

UN COMMITTEE CALLS FOR PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE

LD251344 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] New York August 25 TASS — TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

The United Nations Special Committee on Decolonisation has reaffirmed the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of the people of Puerto Rico, upon whom the United States has imposed the neocolonialist status of "friendly association state." A resolution adapted by the committee on Wednesday demands of the United States to take all necessary steps for the full and effective transfer of all sovereign power to the people of Puerto Rico in conformity with decisions of the United Nations General Assembly. The resolution emphasizes that the declaration of the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples fully applies to the territory of Puerto Rico.

The resolution denounces the intention of the United States to widen and strengthen its military bases in Puerto Rico and to set up new installations and enterprises connected with the military-industrial complex.

The committee's resolution was adopted following a two-day hearing. Representatives of political and public organizations of the United States and Puerto Rico, testifying in the committee, emphasized that Washington was going to continue the militarization of Puerto Rico so as to keep on target the entire Caribbean region and the countries of Latin America.

The representative of Nicaragua, Jaime Hermida Castillo, emphasized that Washington was converting Puerto Rico into a base for subversive actions in Latin American countries.

Solidarity with the struggle by the Puerto Rican people for their freedom was expressed by the representatives of Venezuela, Bulgaria, Syria, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia. The struggle by the Puerto Rican people is supported by all peace-loving countries and also the Non-aligned Movement, said Syria's representative Ahmad F. an-Nasri. The granting of independence to Puerto Rico will make an important contribution to the strengthening of peace and security of the countries of the Caribbean region and Latin America, he added. The inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to independence and self-determination is supported by the socialist countries, V. Berozovskiy, the Soviet representative, stressed.

The committee resolved to send a mission to Puerto Rico for an investigation of the situation on the island and instructed its representative to submit a report on implementation of the resolution at the next session of the committee.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT STRESSED

LD250942 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS -- The NEW TIMES weekly, in its latest issue, comments on the fourth session of the intergovernmental Council of the Intergovernmental Programme for Development of Communication (IPDC) scheduled to open in Tashkent on September 5.

The colossal disproportion in the distribution of means of information on continents is still maintained, the article points out, and so is the dependence connected with it of most countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America on Western agencies, radio, and television corporations.

As an aftermath of former colonial times these countries have an extremely low level of the development of means of mass communication; the overwhelming majority of the young liberated states have not attained the minimum norms of ensuring the population with means of mass information, determined by UNESCO already a quarter of a century ago.

Neither are matters any better in so-called culture production: The Western companies dominating in this sphere change the culture of the young liberated states, seek to impose upon them "standardized culture", the weekly emphasises.

The transnational corporations come out against the attempts by developing states to reorganize international information exchange on just principles. They seek to retain their positions in the spiritual life of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, the weekly points out.

NEW TIMES recalls that in the late seventies the developing countries raised the question at UNESCO of setting up a special international agency which would collect funds for rendering them assistance in setting up their own mass media. This idea was discussed at several international forums. Everywhere the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries supported the proposal for setting up such an agency. The Western states, on the other hand, obviously intended using it to cover up their penetration in the systems of information of developing countries. Washington insisted on making this organization independent of UNESCO and factually patronaged by Western capital, banks, and international financial organs controlled by the United States.

The socialist and many developing countries emphatically rebuffed these attempts. At the 21st session of the UNESCO General Conference in 1980 the IPDC was set up as an organ functioning under the guidance of UNESCO and reporting back to its General Conference.

The three sessions of the IPDC Intergovernmental Council in 1981-1982 worked out criteria for the appraisal of the projects and proposals coming in, the commentary says.

The projects must take into consideration the cultural, original nature of the developing countries, increase their self-sufficiency in information, promote the exchange of socio-economic and cultural development of the states that receive assistance from IPDC. It was emphasised particularly that this assistance does not replace but only supplements the efforts the developing states themselves must exert in this sphere.

It was also resolved that the member-countries of IPDC can use three forms of financing projects: Make voluntary contributions in services rendered or in kind (equipment, stipends, services of experts) or make contributions to so-called voluntary funds (when the contribution is assigned specifically for this or that project implemented under IPDC auspices).

The precise definition of the forms of financing had principled importance and aroused heated discussions. The Western countries, especially the United States, were pressing for taking into consideration as contributions their bilateral agreements with developing states and assistance they granted them on a bilateral foundation. In such a case the authority of UNESCO and IPDC would cover up actions on enslaving and reselling organs of information in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, the weekly remarks. This would enable the Western powers to continue attaching political conditions to their "aid" of various kind. Such an approach was rejected by most members of the intergovernmental council. It was resolved to accept and take into account only assistance granted exclusively through IPDC, i.e.: in the final analysis under UNESCO control.

Many developing countries do not conceal their dissatisfaction with the position of the leading Western countries, the weekly points out.

At the latest session of the United Nations General Assembly at the end of 1982, the United States was the only country voting against a resolution adopted by 131 delegations in support of a new information order and UNESCO actions in this sphere.

The Soviet Union has always come out in favour of international exchange of information promoting the cause of peace, mutual understanding, social and national progress of the peoples, NEW TIMES emphasises.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries render practical assistance to the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in setting up their information organs and communication systems. Radio stations, television centres, radio relay lines, built with Soviet assistance, function in a number of countries; objectives of international communication with the use of satellites of the "Intersputnik" system work successfully. Responding to UNESCO calls the Soviet Union established preferential tariffs for the use of communication means by developing countries. Our country was one of the first to contribute 500,000 roubles to the IPDC account and also allocated 50 stipends annually for the training in Soviet educational establishments of specialists in the sphere of information and communication.

At IPDC sessions the Soviet representatives consistently defend the interests of the developing countries, press for making this programme a real contribution to a democratic reconstruction of the international exchange of information, the weekly says in conclusion.

BLOCK CONTINUES USSR VISIT, SIGNS AGREEMENT

PRAVDA Notes Arrival

PM260955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Arrival in Moscow"]

[Text] A U.S. Government delegation headed by Agriculture Secretary J. Block arrived in Moscow on 24 August at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

"I am convinced that the agreement that will be signed in Moscow is evidence of the fact that our countries can cooperate in matters of mutual interest," the secretary told journalists at the airport.

Meets With Aliyev on Trade

LD251618 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS -- Geydar Aliyev, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has today received in the Kremlin the U.S. Governmental delegation led by Agriculture Secretary John Block.

In the course of the conversation, which passed in a businesslike and frank atmosphere, the sides discussed questions of Soviet-American relations, in particular, trade and economic relations.

Geydar Aliyev told members of the U.S. delegation about basic areas of the internal and external economic activity of the Soviet state and described the Soviet Union's achievements in socio-political and economic development.

Both sides expressed the hope that the Soviet-American agreement on trade in farm products signed in Moscow will contribute to the development and extension of mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and the USA.

Signs Agricultural Agreement

LD251615 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS -- Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the USSR, had a meeting today with John Block, U.S. secretary of agriculture, who heads a U.S. Goverbment delegation currently staying in Moscow. During the meeting Nikolay Patolichev and John Block discussed Soviet-U.S. trade and possibilities for developing it. They signed an agreement between the USSR and the USA on trade in certain agricultural goods.

Gordeyev Discusses Agreement

LD260341 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] The Soviet Foreign Trade Minister, Nikolay Patolichev, and the United States Agriculture Secretary, John Block, have signed a long term agreement on trade in a number of agricultural items. Here to comment on the agreement is deputy Foreign Trade Minister Boris Gordeyev, who was present at the ceremony of signing the agreement.

[Begin Gordeyev recording in Russian fading into English translation] The agreement is mutually beneficial, 100 percent. The American farmers have always been interested in the Soviet market, which is not only very large but also very stable. They could see for themselves that mutually beneficial international trade brings very good economic results, which stabilize the economy. Experience shows that economic cooperation brings mutual benefits while unilateral embargoes and sanctions of various kinds backfire on the countries that introduce them. The expansion of trade has a beneficial effect on relations between trading partners and, since in this case the trading partners are the Soviet Union and the United States, the international climate as a whole will benefit.

The agreement we signed today is no exception and it is a very positive agreement. [end recording]

SENATORS VISIT SAMARKAND, RESEARCH INSTITUTE

LD251417 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Tashkent August 25 TASS -- A group of U.S. senators led by Claiborne Pell, now on a tour of Uzbekistan (a constituent republic in Soviet Central Asia), today made a trip to Samarkand, one of the most ancient cities of Uzbekistan.

The U.S. senators, staying in the Soviet Union as guests of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, made a sight-seeing tour of Samarkand, and visited the research and development institute of Astrakhan sheep husbandry.

On the same day the senators returned to Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. The Supreme Soviet of the republic gave a dinner in their honor.

TU LEADER WINPISINGER PRAISES ANDROPOV

LD241501 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Aug 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] As has already been reported, a delegation of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers of the United States, led by William Winpisinger, president of the association and vice president of the American AFL-CIO trade union association, has been staying in our country:

[A. Sturua] At a press conference in Moscow, members of the delegation shared their impressions of the tour around the Soviet country, of the meetings and conversations with Soviet workers and trade union leaders. William Winpisinger said, among other things:

[Begin video recording of Winpisinger; voice in English with superimposed Russian translation] The most noteworthy event during my stay here was certainly the meeting with President Andropov. He is an amazingly frank person, who is sincerely worried by the problem of keeping and consolidating peace, and we all witnessed that he is expending every effort to solve these problems. Unfortunately, I have not yet been able to make a detailed study of the new peace initiatives raised by President Andropov recently, although according to the reactions of the American senators who also met the Soviet leader, I know that they are constructive and businesslike proposals which require a positive response.

More and more people in the United States understand now the need to improve relations with the Soviet Union. I think our trip will also promote this. We are leaving your hospitable country, having acquired a better knowledge about Soviet people and their peace-loving and open nature. [end recording]

In conclusion, William Winpisinger stressed that the development and expansion of American-Soviet contacts at all levels, including at trade union level, is a way of strengthen understanding between the two countries and peace all over the world.

BOVIN SEES 'FALSE OPTIMISM' IN TIES WITH U.S.

LD252101 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Moscow correspondent Stefan Babiak interview with IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin; time and place not given; questions and answers in Russian with superimposed Czech translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Babiak] Recently, voices talking about a turn in Soviet-American relations and about a visible improvement in the contacts between the two countries have been ever more frequently heard in the West. Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, what do you think about such conclusions?

[Bovin] Moscow has always approached the shaping of Soviet-American relations very responsibly. The recent meeting of Yuriy Andropov with a group of American senators, and the new proposals delivered on this occasion by the highest Soviet representative, again confirmed this fact. We do not need confrontations. We are prepared to come to an agreement. Such is the meaning of our stances. However, in politics, just as in life, the anger of one party is enough to bring about a conflict, while rapproachment [smireni] needs the good will of both. We cannot help noting that there is no sign of good will on Washington's part.

In this context, the fact that the American press, and Western mass media in general, recently demonstrated a pronounced tendency toward optimism is interesting. Typical of this is a recent article carried by THE LONDON TIMES under the headline, "A Hope of Thaw." It says that after a period of tension and cold lasting 2 and 1/2 years, the Soviet Union and the United States endeavor to establish more stable relations. Let me mention another view, voiced by the American expert (Heilert). I think he said recently, that after a long while the two countries are beginning to follow parallel courses.

It could be a good thing, if this were true; but reality is quite different. Aleksandr Bovin says: I have not heard that the U.S. President receives members of the Soviet Parliament, or the representatives of Soviet trade unions. On the contrary, Washington puts various obstacles in the path of the normalization of mutual contacts. American official representatives constantly pour dirt on our country, commit various provocations. Nor have I heard that Washington would give up its unrealistic attempts to gain military advantage over the Soviet Union. I do not mention the aggressive actions of the United States in the Near East, in Africa and Central America, in a dangerous game without rules pursued by the Americans -- a game that certainly does not contribute to better mutual understanding and knowledge between our two states. So that, on the whole, any sign of the so-called parallel courses is still very far in the future.

[Babiak] Naturally, the question comes to mind: From where does the false optimism spreading in the West stem?

[Bovin] I think that in this a role is played by the tendency of some people to take wishes for reality. It would seem that fears of the future are becoming a good teacher. Americans are beginning to understand that Ronald Reagan and his administration are playing with fire. Naturally, this frightens them. They try to overcome that fear with hopes of a thaw in an atmosphere of international tension and with ideas about a turn for the better.

In my view, it is better to stick to reality rather than succumb to illusions. The tension in Soviet-American relations is not ebbing away. I am not saying that we should give up on optimism, but I think that we should not be misled by illusions. Americans must soberly assess and re-evaluate their own policy. Then the hope for improving our relations will be a realistic one. The Soviet side will not try to hinder such a process. As Yuriy Andropov said to the U.S. senators: The Soviet Union wants a degree of understanding with the United States that will ensure normal, stable and good relations, giving equal advantages to both sides, and that will also contribute to strengthening world peace.

REAGAN VIEW OF PEACE ADVOCATES 'SACRILEGE'

LD252350 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Commentary by Spartak Beglov, APN political commentator]

[Text] President Reagan went to great lengths in his fight against the movement for nuclear disarmament in his speech in Seattle on 23 August. He even resorted to insults and juggling with facts in a bid to represent the movement for the removal of the nuclear threat as theatrics and liken it to Neville Chamberlain's appeasement of Hitler before the Second World War. It's quite incomprehensible how the President of the leading nuclear power in the West, possessing an enormous overkill potential, can question the sincerity of hundreds of millions of people who are concerned for the future of life on this earth. It is sacrilege to liken them to those who tried to appease Hitler and paved the way to the Second World War.

Neville Chamberlain and the likes of him rejected the anti-fascists of the time and that was a movement for peace, because it interfered with the plans to prod Hitler on to march to the East and wage war against the Soviet Union. Neville Chamberlain's policies undermined the united front of the anti-fascist and peace movements and it was the Soviet Union that lost 20 million lives to ensure the defeat of the Nazis. President Reagan's pronouncements are an insult to peace supporters today and a mockery of the memory of those who were dying while the American elite enjoyed safety over the ocean and cashed in on the war, drawing billions of dollars of profit.

President Reagan claims that he knows who genuine peace-keepers are. Incidentally, he described the MX missile as a peace-keeper to justify the unwholesome craving for the new weapon of those who want the deadly arsenals of nuclear arms to keep on growing. President Reagan has assumed leadership of an all-out fight against the broad anti-war movement, fearing that the so-called Peacekeepers will not be manufactured after all and Washington will be unable to dictate its terms to the rest of the world.

'TENSION IN ALL SPHERES' OF U.S.-USSR TIES

PM260944 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[Article by political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "Behind a Screen of Hypocrisy"]

[Text] Millions of people in all countries, including the United States, are following with growing concern the foreign policy course of the incumbent Washington administration. Quite naturally the White House position on the key issue of Soviet-American relations is attracting considerable attention from the peoples.

The paramount significance of these relations for the fate of universal peace has been proved by life itself. During the seventies mankind felt the favorable influence of detente, and this could be attributed to quite a large extent to the shift in Soviet-American relations toward trust and mutual cooperation. At that time influential transatlantic circles drew the necessary realistic conclusions concerning the changing correlation of forces. The consistent steps taken by the USSR toward achieving mutual understanding with the United States resulted in a certain normalization of relations between the two countries and yielded beneficial fruits for the entire system of international relations.

The CPSU and the Soviet state are striving to preserve carefully the healthy shoots of Soviet-American relations. Durin his recent talk with U.S. senators Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted: "The Soviet Union would like to achieve such a level of understanding with the United States as would ensure normal, stable, and good relations to the mutual benefit of both sides and to the great adantage of the cause of universal peace."

But now the USSR's efforts are encountering a brick wall of hostility. The coming to power of the incumbent administration in the United States marked a break with everything positive achieved during the seventies. It is typical of this administration's rule that the influence of the military has increased sharply in the determination of U.S. foreign policy. "Like it or not," U.S. professor McCamy testifies, "the use of force and the readiness to use force underlie our policy, and thus the military elaborate and implement to a significant extent the U.S. foreign policy course."

The basic goal that the U.S. ruling clique has set itself for the present time period can be encapsulated in the desire to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union at all costs. Why? U.S. Secretary of State Shultz speaks about this in somewhat flowery language: The U.S. goal is to attain "evolution of the Soviet system and the Soviet economic structure." On the other hand, the Pentagon directives on the organization of U.S. armed forces formulate this goal much more frankly: "the destruction of socialism as a sociopolitical system."

The U.S. journal PROGRESSIVE concludes: "From the very first days of its existence, the Reagan administration has been preparing the American people for a worldwide game with everything at stake. This administration is not interested in the slightest in arms control, disarmament, or peace. From the very beginning it has been suffering from war itch, fanning long-past hatreds and delivering bellicose speeches...."

Such a course cannot but have pernicious consequences. Soviet-American relations today are distinguished by tension in all spheres. The unprecedented arms race launched by Washington is exerting a particularly fatal influence on the development of world events.

Three U.S. Presidents -- Nixon, Ford, and Carter -- recognized the existence of approximate equality of military forces between the East and West. Today this is also recognized by many eminent U.S. figures. It is only the incumbent administration that has suddenly discovered some kind of "vulnerability gap" in the United States. The extent of the demagoguery to which the White House is willing to go to can be seen in a statement by its master in a recent speech in New Orleans. The President claimed that a year ago "The United States had aircraft that could not fly and ships that could not leave port...." In actual fact the United States has over 13,000 nuclear charges in its strategic nuclear forces while the USSR has fewer; the United States has 13 aircraft carriers with 529 aircraft armed with nuclear weapons, while the USSR does not have even one aircraft carrier. Other figures can be cited to expose the ill-intended lie about the U.S. "military gap" which is manufactured and disseminated by official Washington.

In the past, too, the most frank spokesmen of the ruling Washington elite proclaimed that "the government has the right to lie to the people." Nevertheless, deliberate deception has never before been elevated to such an extent to the rank of government policy. This can be explained mainly by the fact that the incumbent administration is following a course which is irreconcilably contradictory to the vital interests of all peoples. At one point the U.S. journal FORTUNE remarked that the question for Reagan is as follows: "Either the correctness of the program planned by the President must be proved, or he is in danger of becoming an albatross in American political life for many years to come."

But how is it possible to speak of some kind of "correctness" in the presidential program when its publicly proclaimed goal is a nuclear war against the socialist community countries? It is evident that people in Washington cannot fail to take into account the storm of indignation caused in Europe and all over the world by the public statements of some American politicians regarding the plans for such a war. The U.S. mass news media conclude that not a single former administration has faced a problem of its public image so acutely as the present one. In other words, the question of the Reagan team's "respectability" is becoming a condition for its "political survival," especially on the threshold of the 1984 presidential elections.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote recently: "Reagan came to power hurling thunder and lightning at the Russians and passionately desiring to crush Marxism in Latin America with the force of arms. It has, however, become clear that neither the one nor the other enjoys popularity. This is why his chances of reelection will improve only if he succeeds in donning the mantle of a peacemaker before the 1984 party conventions."

But no political chameleonism can conceal the real facts. Life itself exposes official Washington's hypocrisy and demagoguery.

Let us turn to a question which occupies a key place in the Pentagon's military plans -- the deployment of the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe. For 4 years the White House has been asserting that the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles is in no way a Washington initiative. No, it was the "defenseless" European NATO which tearfully implored Washington to "do them a favor" and deploy the new U.S. medium-range missile weapons on their territory.

But the world press recently published documentary evidence from which it is clear that appropriations for the construction of the bases for deploying these U.S. missiles were made by the U.S. Congress back in 1977. The 1979 NATO decision on "arms upgrading" in reality merely rubber-stamped what had already been decided in the U.S. capital 2 years before. Hans-Ulrich Klose, a Social Democratic Party of Germany deputy in the West German Bundestag, reasonably notes: "The go-ahead for the Pershing II missiles' creation was given before the Soviet SS-20 missiles were known to the West. Therefore it is wrong to claim that the deployment of the Pershing II missiles is a response to the deployment of the SS-20 missiles."

But the deception of the West Germans was not restricted to that. When the NATO "two-track decision" was foisted on them, the politicians across the Atlantic swore that a preliminary condition for its implementation would be the U.S. Senate's ratification of the SALT II treaty. As is well known, there has been no sign of any ratification, yet the U.S. military's preparation of facilities for the deployment of their new missiles in West Europe is in full swing.

Under fire from U.S. and world public opinion, the White House is endeavoring to prove that it is displaying some kind of "flexibility" at the Geneva talks. But you only have to turn to the facts for it to become obvious that what is being made out to be "flexibility" is, for instance, the desire to find a loophole in the Geneva agreement for the new U.S. MX missiles and single-warhead Midgetman missiles, the decision for whose deployment the administration pushed through Congress with a promise to "modify" its stand in Geneva. Moreover, the White House is continuing to allege that these missiles will even be an "incentive to conducting the Geneva talks."

The U.S. side is doing everything to prevent the implementation of the Soviet proposals aimed at sharply reducing the level of missile confrontation in Europe. After all, if the Soviet proposals were implemented, the total number of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe would be reduced approximately by a factor of three on the USSR and NATO sides. In this case the NATO side would reduce only its aircraft while the Soviet side would also reduce missiles, including a substantial number of its modern SS-20 missiles. As a result the Soviet Union would retain considerably fewer missiles and missile warheads than it had in 1976, when no one in the West had yet mentioned the USSR's possession of superiority in this category of weapons.

But the whole point is precisely that this prospect does not suit Washington. The U.S. journalist T. Wicker, citing Reagan's assertion that "We have advanced the most all-embracing arms control proposals," notes: "That is not quite and case. It happens that 'all-embracing' is far from meaning 'acceptable.' In addition, the President has failed to mention what is not happening in the arms control sphere -- the fact that nothing constructive has been achieved at any of the negotiations." And the British newspaper THE OBSERVER, describing the President's above-mentioned tirade, noted succinctly: "It is an irresponsible statement."

What the U.S. ruling clique desires is not the achievements of an agreement in Geneva but deadlock at the talks, giving the go-ahead for turning West Europe into a Pentagon testing range. That is why it is giving a hostile reception to all the USSR's peace initiatives and all the Warsaw Pact countries' constructive proposals.

Seeking to mislead world public opinion, Washington alleges that the Geneva talks are being conducted successfully and that there is nothing to worry about. In a recent speech in Seattle at the American Legion convention Reagan asserted, for instance, that "heartening progress has been achieved" at the talks. The President is echoed by retired General Rowny. But the real fact is that the talks have been deadlocked by the U.S. side. And that cannot fail to alarm those who are concerned for the fate of world peace.

Assessing what he called "America's hopeless foreign policy" a while ago, the well-known U.S. sociologist Sydney Lens wrote: "The nuclear age threatens us with unknown consequences on a scale we have never before had occasion to experience.... It is simply impossible to predict in advance the immediate and long-term consequences of nuclear war. Nuclear weapons subject mankind to dangerous consequences which are not only inconceivable but also unpredictable. And as if that were not enough, the Reagan administration is proposing to raise the arms race to a new level, transferring it to space, about which we know even less than we do about war under terrestrial conditions." Failure to understand that in the nuclear age countless changes have taken place in the relations between man and the universe, S. Lens notes, is "a manifestation of the most flagrant irresponsibility in history.

Everything -- deception, demagoguery and hypocrisy -- has been put into play by Washington in order to conceal from the peoples the crux of the policy it is pursuing. But nothing is of any avail. Everywhere millions and millions of people are having their eyes opened to the genuine goals of Washington's ruling elite. It is natural that its policy is encountering an increasingly powerful rebuff from the forces seeking to preserve peace on earth.

MODERNIZATION OF U.S. WEAPONS SYSTEMS CITED

LD241319 Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Washington August 24 TASS -- Brass hats in the U.S. Defence Department are drafting plans of radical modernisation of conventional armaments, which will substantially enhance by the year 2000 the U.S. capability to win a war, writes the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES. Stormy debates on what "chunk" of the state budget should be allocated for these purposes are now under way at the Council for Defence Resources, which is drafting a military budget for fiscal 1985. The military intend to attach prime importance to the development of powerful electronic detection and guidance systems to be equipped with precise optical, acoustic and other gauges. The cost of even tactical armaments will reach astronomical figures. One anti-tank rocket, for instance, provided with an electronic homing system, is estimated at 200,000 dollars.

Washington is eager to test in real conditions the new doctrine of resolute attack and first specimens of new weaponry. The article points out that planes similar to small pilotless aircraft, designed in the United States, showed good performance during the Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

New York August 24 TASS -- According to official spokesmen for the U.S. Air Force and Army, about 3,360 American servicemen will be involved in the forthcoming NATO manoeuvres over Western European territory.

The provocative series of NATO's war games in the territory of Western Europe states is aimed, according to experts, at mastering the interaction of the armed forces of the aggressive bloc members in case of "contingency."

CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET SOVIET OFFICIALS

LD261001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks at the USSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] A meeting between a delegation of Canadian Parliamentarians headed by Sauve, speaker of the House of Commons, and Comrade Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and chairmen, and members of standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet took place today. The guests were acquainted with the structure of the supreme body of state power and the work of its standing commissions and of its deputies in implementing the tasks of the Soviet Union's economic and social development which have been set out in the 5-year plan, and with the foreign policy activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

An exchange of opinions was held on questions of bilateral relations, as well as topical international problems of mutual interest. The Soviet parliamentarians emphasized that the building of communism in the USSR is inseparable from the cause of peace, and that the Soviet Union is doing everything possible to prevent mankind from perishing in a nuclear war. Further testimony to this is the latest specific proposal aimed at ending the arms race in space, which was set out by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his conversation with U.S. senators.

Participating in the talks were USSR Supreme Soviet deputies V.M. Kozhevnikov, L.P. Lykova, and L.A. Makarova, other officials, and also G. Pearson, Canadian ambassador to the USSR.

A luncheon was given in the guests' honor on behalf of the chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Also today, the Canadian Parliamentarians visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin mausoleum. They laid a wreath at the grave of the unknown soldier at the Kremlin wall.

WEINBERGER-TANIKAWA TURN JAPAN INTO 'ACCOMPLICE'

PM251317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "Paying OFF Promissory Notes"]

[Text] Tanikawa, chief of the Japan Defense Agency, has visited Washington for talks with U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger. The heads of the two countries' military departments discussed a range of problems connected with stepping up American-Japanese military cooperation. The results of their meeting were a new step on the path of turning Japan into a "Far Eastern NATO member," that is, further increasing its military role and allied commitments.

Washington has been seeking this from Tokyo for years. But whereas formerly Japanese officials stood firm, if only for the sake of appearances, with a nod toward the country's postwar constitution, recently they themselves have been displaying a fervor to draw level with the other partners of the United States in military blocs. The Nakasone government keeps talking about the "common destinies" of Japan and the United States, Japan's membership of the "Western camp," and its readiness to turn the country into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier." At the Williamsburg meeting, as is known, Japan joined for the first time in a joint statement by the Western powers on military-political issues and aligned itself with U.S. and NATO nuclear strategy.

Washington is now presenting for payment all these promissory notes issued by Tokyo ruling circles. At the meeting with Tanikawa, Weinberger demanded the acceleration of the buildup of Japan's combat potential, so that the country is capable of fulfilling the military commitments it has taken on, and first and foremost providing the "Self-Defense Forces" with everything necessary to patrol sea and air space up to a distance of 1,000 miles from Japan's shores. It was stressed that if the Japanese naval and air forces take on part of the combat tasks of the U.S. 7th Fleet in the western Pacific, the United States will as a result be able to strengthen its military positions in other parts of Asia.

The Pentagon chief described as inadequate the Japanese Government's intention of increasing military spending by nearly 7 percent in 1984, bringing it up to $11.4 billion. Tanikawa promised to do everything possible to fulfill the demands made on him, and in particular to allocate $300 million for reequipping the Misawa air base, where it is planned to deploy American F-16 fighter-bombers, to seek a new training airfield on Japanese soil for combat aircraft based on the aircraft carrier "Midway," and to speed up the transfer to the United States of sophisticated Japanese technology with military applications.

The peace-loving Japanese public assesses the results of the Tanikawa-Weinberger talks as a new stage in the "NATOization" of Japan, that is, its transformation into a direct accomplice in American military adventures.

POLISH TRADE MINISTER ON U.S. SANCTIONS, CEMA

PM251406 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Aug 83 p 3

[Interview with Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade, by own correspondent Y. Vasilkov: "Despite the Policy of Sanctions"]

[Text] Warsaw, August -- [Vasilkov] What Polish foreign trade results can you give us for the first half of 1983?

[Nestorowicz] Above all, the downward trend in Polish exports has clearly been overcome. Furthermore, signs of growth have been noticed. This is closely connected with the revival first in the extracting sectors and subsequently in electrical engineering and in the chemical and food industries and with the increase in supplies of agricultural output. The balance of trade surplus with the capitalist countries that was achieved in 1982 is being maintained.

[Vasilkov] And that is despite the sanctions by Reagan and those who follow him?

[Nestorowicz] The scheme hatched by the representatives of world imperialism was simple: to "smash" the Polish economy and thereby to achieve their political aims. A very telling blow was struck. Our total imports from Western countries fell by 27 percent in 1982 in comparison with 1981. Imports of necessary raw and semi-finished materials, components, and spares were sharply restricted. Deliveries from the United States fell even more substantially -- by 83 percent -- mainly at the expense of agricultural output. All this was a painful blow not only to those production collectives deprived of the necessary components for production but also to all of Polish society.

The U.S. Administration's withdrawal in October 1982 of most-favored nation status from Polish imports created major barriers to the development of Polish-U.S. trade. Tariffs on many goods have increased so substantially that a whole range of goods has become unsalable there.

I should like to stress that we have drawn conclusions from this bitter experience both for the present and for the long term. The point is the same. The development of our socialist state will be based primarily on our own efforts and on broad economic cooperation with the socialist countries.

[Vasilkov] What are the specific features of Poland's trade with the socialist community countries at present?

[Nestorowicz] It must be noted that the fraternal states have shown the utmost goodwill toward and profound understanding of our problems. Taking account of our economy's current requirements, these countries promptly changed the structure of their commodity exchange with Poland by increasing those deliveries which directly meet the needs of production and of the domestic consumer market. Changes on this scale went far beyond the limits of generally accepted foreign trade relations and, putting it simply, seemed impossible. But our friends made those changes and we consider this a manifestation of truly fraternal assistance.

It is also noteworthy that our partners in the socialist countries understand Poland's difficulties regarding imports of machine-building and instrument-making output from them but at the same time are not reducing the level of their purchases from us. The result of this is that the sales of electrical engineering output in the socialist countries remain virtually stable. As the economic situation in our country improves, of course, so our imports from the socialist countries will also develop.

Poland has a vital interest in expanding cooperation with the socialist countries on the basis of deeper integration than at present and with considerably greater use of each other's industrial potential.

[Vasilkov] And what can you tell us about cooperation with the Soviet Union?

[Nestorowicz] Without exaggeration it is of decisive significance for Poland. That was shown particularly vividly recently when the Polish economy was in a difficult situation. This was not the first time in the history of relations between us that the CPSU leadership and the Soviet state showed concern and deep understanding for our problems.

Soviet supplies of fuel and raw and semi-finished materials are of tremendous significance to the Polish economy, which is burdened with excessive debts to the capitalist countries. In a situation where at the end of 1981 our foreign trade potential was sharply reduced, Soviet supplies of fuel and raw materials guaranteed for 1982 in amounts equivalent to or roughly equivalent to our import requirements created the conditions for the normalization of industrial production. Note should be made of the exceptionally efficient delivery of those supplies, which were made according to the schedule stipulated by contracts and in many instances, bearing in mind the Polish economy's real needs, even ahead of schedule. Considerable financial assistance was also provided. Imports from the USSR in 1982 met 100 percent of our oil and natural gas needs, 82 percent of our iron ore needs, 70 percent of our manganese ore needs, 80 percent of our potash salt needs, and 74 percent of our cotton needs.

The past year laid the foundation for the process of the broad-scale restructuring of the Polish economy. This restructuring involves ensuring that relations with the Soviet partner are placed on a mutually beneficial basis and that Poland's industry is more closely linked to the Soviet economy's needs and development trends. For our country, the scale and diversity of the USSR economy create real opportunities for the concentration and development of mass production in the most efficient sectors, which will help to raise the technical and manufacturing standards of Polish industry.

[Vasilkov] And does that mean that the broadening of economic cooperation at enterprise level is on the agenda?

[Nestorowicz] Undoubtedly. Examples of that kind already exist. They include the supply of truck assemblies and parts to the Soviet Kama Truck Plant and Belorussian Truck Plant enterprises and also production sharing in the aircraft industry.

In this context it should be noted that the measures now being taken to restructure the Polish economy, which are aimed at reducing its dependence on imports from capitalist countries for material and technical supply, is of a long-term character. And that is why it is necessary to galvanize existing and bring into operation new production sharing and specialization ties with Soviet enterprises.

The areas of this work were discussed in broad terms during the 25th Soviet-Polish Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation which was held in Moscow last January. A number of sector subprograms were signed for the development of production sharing and specialization through 1990, including the communications equipment industry, the electronics industry, the machine tool-building industry, the instrument-making industry, and the construction, road, and municipal machine-building industry. Specific agreements will be concluded between the two countries' industrial organizations on this basis.

Goods worth more than R4 billion were delivered to the USSR last year, which is 30 percent more than in 1981. That enabled us to halve the originally estimated size of the adverse trade balance. A trade protocol for 1983 envisages a further increase in reciprocal deliveries. Soviet-Polish commodity exchange will amount to R9.8 billion on the basis of the agreements that have been concluded. As last year, we are confident that the trade protocol is only the framework of reciprocal commodity exchange. We shall continue to seek out futher potential for achieving balance.

[Vasilkov] What prospects for the development of Poland's foreign trade are provided by participation in CEMA?

[Nestorowicz] Commodity exchange with the CEMA countries now comprises about 55 percent of Poland's foreign trade turnover, and that figure also includes our economy's basic important requirement for raw materials, fuel, and machine-building output. Among CEMA members we occupy fourth place after the USSR, the GDR, and the CSSR in terms of reciprocal commodity exchanges. The further development of socialist economic integration will be an important factor for developing the national economies and strengthening the positions of the CEMA countries, including Poland, in the world economy.

Poland's participation in the implementation of multifaceted integrated projects is important. We obtain many types of raw materials and energy essential for our economic development from projects created by the joint efforts of the CEMA countries, which include Poland. These supplies are the source for the firm and long-term provision for Polish industry (at least until the year 2000).

The long-term targeted programs adopted by the CEMA countries for cooperation in various spheres -- in the power industry, agriculture, the food industry, and machine building -- are of great significance for the further development of our national economy and thereby for increasing its commodity turnover.

Poland is going to take an increasingly broad and effective part in the international socialist division of labor. In addition to broadening the use of the internal reserves of our scientific, technical, and industrial potential, this is the only correct way which ensures the progressive development of the socialist economy and the strengthening of position in world markets.

SED'S MITTAG ON 'SOCIALIST ECONOMIC INTEGRATION'

PM251451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[Article by Guenther Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee: "A Historical Achievement"]

[Text] Berlin -- Erich Honecker's Central Committee report to the 10th SED Congress noted that the unbreakable fraternal alliance with the USSR and our republic's solid allegiance to the community of socialist countries were and will always remain for our people the stable base of their security and their achievements in building a developed socialist society.

The SED will continue to make its contribution to further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the fraternal states. We proceed on the basis that this is the guarantee of successful advance for the whole socialist community and of the progressive development of each of its member countries.

Life itself, communists' responsibility for the world revolutionary process, and also the tasks of safeguarding peace in conditions of a deteriorating international situation graphically show us literally every day just how much depends on the reinforcing of cooperation among our states. At his meeting with the Moscow machine tool builders Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov noted: "The greater our successes, the stronger our economy, and the better ordered our national economic affairs, the stronger our international positions and the more durable peace on earth."

The situation in the international arena and the class struggle pose many problems. However, we proceed on the basis that socialism has an advantage peculiar to our countries alone. Specifically -- socialist economic integration has handed us an effective means whose utilization depends solely on ourselves and on no one else.

Socialist economic integration is a historic achievement of socialism on the basis of which we have achieved much. Without it we would not have succeeded in enjoying the fruits of the great social and economic progress on which we rightly pride ourselves today.

We perceive socialist economic integration not only as an opportunity but as a duty. The switch to the intensive development of the national economy demands heightened activity at work, increased output volume, the achievement of higher rates of labor productivity growth than hitherto, the introduction of the latest technology, the more extensive exploitation of our domestic raw material resources, and the highly efficient utilization of every kilogram of fuel, raw materials, and semimanufactures.

Life teaches us that our economies should be more strongly interwoven both quanitatively and qualitatively. Reciprocal deliveries and services for reinforcing important raw material positions and for producing semimanufactures with a greater degree of processing and also manufacturing equipment meeting modern demands will be expanded.

The tasks of further deepening the existing close economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries are being consistently implemented on the basis of the 10th SED Congress decisions. The official visit to the Soviet Union by a GDR Party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, was the start of a new stage in the fraternal links between the SED and the CPSU and between the GDR and the USSR.

This truly impressive friendly visit and the ensuing talks and summit meetings gave a powerful new boost to the further reinforcement of the fraternal alliance between our countries. The broad prospects for joint movement forward by both states and for deepening their cooperation were charted. These touch on the urgent requirements of socialist and communist building.

In this regard the agreements on long-term collaboration concluded in the fields of science, technology, and production are of special significance. For future development it is extremely important in this connection that the main determining trends through the year 2000 be developed jointly. For the GDR this means traveling jointly with the Soviet Union the road of intensification on the basis of the highest scales and demands in the field of science and technology. By fully exploiting the advantages of the new order, socialist economic integration thereby promotes on a hitherto unseen scale the uncovering of reserves -- with mutual benefit for the national economies of both countries.

Thus the cooperation between our states is resolving the tasks of the day at an increasing preferential rate. Already, if we look at the 1982 figures, GDR-USSR foreign trade turnover has reached R11.8 billion. This constitutes 38 percent of our entire foreign trade turnover. The Soviet Union and the GDR are each other's biggest foreign trade partners. As for volumes, dynamics, and qualitative level, there is no comparable example of such integration the world over. It extends to all sectors of the national economy without exception.

In the GDR there is not a single combine whose work is not linked to partners in the USSR. Here we are not just talking about reciprocal deliveries and services but about the myriad contacts between people, between our peoples. GDR-USSR friendship is rooted deep in the economic and ideopolitical fields and also in joint efforts to defend peace and socialism.

The development of ever closer economic, scientific, and technical cooperation is also reflected in the number of agreements concluded in the corresponding fields between the GDR and the USSR. Numbering 75 in 1975, by the middle of 1983 they had reached 185. The content of these agreements is aimed mainly at achieving the high scientific and technical standard of articles corresponding to the best world models, raising labor productivity, and reducing the specific expenditure of energy, raw and semifinished materials. The number of agreements concerning promising avenues of scientific and technical progress is growing constantly. First place goes to the application of microelectronics and robot technology, and also of modern manufacturing processes in the chemical industry.

Joint work in assimilating the latest technologies has predetermined and will increasingly predetermine the makeup of GDR-USSR cooperation. I am not just talking about reciprocal deliveries but about joint efforts to create the most up-to-date manufacturing processes. For instance, this concerns the creation of methods and installations for the high-pressure production of polyethylene, in whose development 1,500 scientists, engineers, and construction and installation workers from both sides participated, along with more than 25 scientific research and experimental design institutions and enterprises from the two countries.

This also concerns other tasks, in particular the development of the latest processes and installations for plasma smelting or the quest in the field of chemistry for more intensive raw material processing. All this taken together is the result of the collective labor of thousands of people in both countries and personfies the joint struggle to achieve the very best solutions in all fields, being the result of genuinely international cooperation. The introduction of concrete developments has been of great benefit to our countries, and together we rejoice at the successes we have achieved.

GDR-USSR economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, as an important constituent part of socialist economic integration, is to an ever increasing extent acquiring a quality aimed at solving basic tasks in connection with the shift of both countries' national economies onto the intensive track of development. This relates first and foremost to results influencing the high level of labor efficiency, to which, in accordance with the Leninist precept of achieving a higher level of labor productivity, the SED attaches special significance. Thus an unparalleled weaving production facility has been created as a result of GDR-USSR cooperation, and the manufacture of the equipment necessary for it is being started up. Moreover, labor productivity is 1.5 to 2 times higher by comparison with previous methods, specific energy expenditure is down 40 percent, and the "weight to unit capacity" ratio shows a 42 percent improvement. Here, we may say, is a living example of integration aimed at achieving a high level of intensification.

Significant economic results have been achieved on the basis of joint reconstruction of enterprises in the GDR and the USSR, such as the accessory plant in Magdenburg and Tyazhpromarmatura in Penza. Such jointly realized measures have brought about a higher level of labor productivity and a significant lowering in output prime cost. Joint reconstruction projects are also taking place in the consumer goods sector, both in the glass industry and in footwear and hosiery production and in the output on clothes enterprises and so on. This cooperation for developing consumer goods production on the basis of high-productivity technology and the more rational use of raw materials will ultimately lead to greater volume and a qualitatively new level.

Considerable work is currently under way to increase the GDR's effective contribution to solving the tasks of the Food Program in the USSR and to increasing consumer goods production. This relates to traditional deliveries -- for example, fishing and factory ships and refrigerated cars for the railroad -- but first and foremost to a quantitatively and qualitatively new technology for the food industry, to equipment for trade and public catering, and so on.

Included in this is a number of major projects under way in the USSR on the basis of plans and technical equipment created in the GDR: bakeries, mills, and mixed feed plants, elevators, storage facilities for fruit and vegetables, and other items. These projects chart the further prospects for deepening mutual cooperation for the 5-year period and beyond. In the important sectors there are already direct constructive and technological links between production workers. These programs embrace definitive product ranges of such importance for the efficiency of both countries' national economies as computer technology, electronic communications technology, and so on. By having created unified technical systems from the very start, a qualitatively higher level of cooperation is achieved.

The substantive hallmark of integration is the reciprocal deliveries of equipment and machinery permitting the more efficient use of both our countries' resources of labor, energy, and raw materials. The GDR, for example, attaches great importance to intensive exploitation of its own lignite. This relates both to its use as a source of electric power and as a raw material in the chemical industry. In 1970-80 alone the GDR commissioned power stations with a capacity of 5,360 megawatts working off Soviet turbogenerators and other Soviet-supplied equipment. They now provide more than a quarter of the power produced in the republic.

The GDR for its part delivers to its friends a considerable volume of ships, rolling stock, rolling-mill and chemical equipment, and machine-building items, including powerful equipment for open cast mining. Such deliveries also take in articles from our republic's world famous polygraphic machine-building industry, which has the very latest in technology. In producing such machines and equipment the GDR is guided by its best traditions and the experience and knowledge of its specialists to deliver a high-quality product to the USSR. Our republic places a particularly high value on the excellent products of Soviet machine building and electronic instrument making, and the output of plants producing industrial equipment.

Oil and raw material deliveries from the Soviet Union are of great significance for the GDR's national economy, being the definitive base for the stable development of our economy. Moreover the solution of long-term problems is to an increasing degree linked to the GDR's direct participation in the opening up and exploitation of sources of raw materials. The construction of the Soyuz and Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgoro gas pipelines can serve as an example.

Work on the construction of these and other joint projects is not just of economic interest; it is undertaken also to further reinforce the friendship between the two fraternal countries. For thousands of young people in the GDR, work on the joint construction of national economic projects has become a vital question. The Union of Free German Youth has declared these projects to be central youth construction sites. The timely and high-quality fulfillment of the tasks set them is a matter of honor for all participants.

Today one can say that socialist economic integration between our countries has taken on statewide dimensions that go beyond the exchange of goods and services or technical collaboration. By following a course of further deepening this integration the German Democratic Republic reinforces its own might, thereby strengthening the positions of socialism in the struggle to consolidate peace on the border between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries. The growing ability of the GDR and USSR economies mutually to supplement each other has been and will continue to be linked also with the strengthening of socialism's positions in our republic.

U.S. PROTESTS GREEK MOVE TO POSTPONE MISSILES

LD252257 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1355 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow 25 Aug (TASS) -- A note from the U.S. State Department to the Greek Government in connection with its proposal on the expediency of postponing the date for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in a number of West European countries has been appraised by broad sectors of the Greek public as at least an act of gross pressure on the country's sovereign rights. This is said in today's IZVESTIYA by Boris Lipovoy, the paper's Athens correspondent.

The purpose of the proposal by Athens was to give the great powers additional time to achieve an agreement at the Geneva talks and was sent to Common Market member countries for them to study. IZVESTIYA stresses that Greece's initiative attracted close attention from the world public. Support for it was expressed by Swedish Prime Minister O. Palme, West German SDP Chairman W. Brandt, and the leaders of the British Labour Party.

According to Athens press reports, the U.S. State Department note, which was plainly offensive in character, expressed anxiety over Athens' initiative, indicating that it undermines the interests of the Western alliance. The newspaper goes on to say that, in its note to Greece, Washington insisted that Athens rescind its proposal for a postponement of the dates for the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. The demand proved to be so insulting that, according to a report in AROYEVMATINI, the Greek authorities had been forced to protest to the American Embassy representative. The paper stresses that the representative was told outright that the times when Washington could dictate its will to Greece have passed.

The efforts of those attempting to split the international anti-war movement are in vain. People of good will on all continents are united by a single determination to defend peace and to save mankind from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, the paper's correspondent stresses.

FINNISH NAVAL DETACHMENT ON VISIT TO RIGA

PM251515 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Aug 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Finnish Warships' Visit"]

[Text] Riga, 24 Aug -- In accordance with an agreement a detachment of ships of the Finnish Navy comprising the base ship "Loubi" and the missile cutters "Tuuli" and "Tyrskiy" has arrived in Riga. It is headed by Captain Juha Tikka, commander of the coastal fleet.

A delegation of Finnish sailors paid an official visit on the leaders of Riga Gorispolkom, where it familiarized itself with plans for the city's development and with the achievements of Riga's working people in economic and cultural life.

The guests paid official visits on Lieutenant General A.A. Ivanov, chief of Riga Garrison, and Rear Admiral Y.G. Malkov, senior maritime chief of Riga. Return visits to the flagship of the Finnish Navy were also made by the Soviet side.

Today the Finnish sailors visited the memorial ensemble to the memory of the victims of fascist terror at Salaspils and laid flowers.

PRAVDA'S DEMCHENKO VIEWS PALESTINIAN CAUSE

PM251115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[P. Demchenko article: "The Palestinians' Struggle Continues: Why the Arab Peoples Reject the 'Reagan Plan'"]

[Text] A year has elapsed since the PLO's leadership organs and combat detachments left Beirut. The Israeli aggressor, by strking a blow against them and occupying a considerable section of Lebanon, counted on "closing" the Palestinian question in its own way, but this question is still constantly present in the pages of the world press. That is only natural: It is a question of the destiny of a people numbering 4 million who are known for their glorious historical and cultural traditions and high level of national self-awareness. A people who seek equal rights with the other Near Eastern peoples and want their own independent state.

The struggle to achieve this goal began long ago. It has been in progress in some form for all 35 years since the state of Israel came into existence and a large proportion of Palestinians, driven out of their homeland, became refugees. The crux of the problem is that Israel has occupied all the Palestinians' lands and, using brute force, gives them no opportunity to return to their homeland and refuses to compensate them for the material damage inflicted. Israeli leaders call participants in the Palestinian liberation movement, including the PLO, nothing but terrorists and refuse to recognize them or hold any talks with them, categorically rejecting the idea of the creation of an independent Palestinian state. The Israeli leaders see only one way -- the military way -- to resolve the Palestinian problem and ignore the fact that it is an objective factor in the Near East situation. All these years have seen the implementation of the Zionist extremists' slogan "talk with the Palestinians only on the battlefield," that is, in the language of guns.

Last year's invasion of Lebanon was precisely a reflection of this anti-Palestinian doctrine. One purpose of the aggression (the main purpose, Tel Aviv propaganda asserts) was to eliminate the PLO and its combat forces, which had been mainly on Lebanese territory since the late seventies. After nearly 80 days of defending the western quarters of Beirut, the Palestinian detachments were forced to leave the city by the end of August, as was the Syrian tank brigade that fought alongside them. At the last moment, when the Israeli troops got bogged down on the outskirts of the Lebanese capital and their excesses rocked the public on all continents, American diplomacy hurried to the aggressor's assistance, securing, moreover, the opportunity to land a detachment of U.S. Marines in Lebanon.

At that time Washington made no secret of its satisfaction. President R. Reagan even made public on 1 September a widely advertised plan for a Near East settlement. Evidently the prospect of gaining a firm foothold in the Near East and turning the whole region into its own military-political bridgehead was regarded by the White House as realistic and close-at-hand.

The "Reagan plan" was based on the premise that the PLO has been weakened to such an extent that the slogan of an independent Palestinian state has been removed from the agenda for many years, if not forever. Syria, submitting to American diktat, will uncomplainingly withdraw its troops from Lebanon, reconcile itself to the loss of the Golan Heights, which were taken from it and occupied in 1967, and stop supporting the PLO and the Palestinian cause in general. Jordan, together with Egypt and Saudi Arabia, will embark on talks with Israel, establish diplomatic and other relations with it, and so forth. In a word, a relatively detailed scenario was elaborated incorporating many states, and its implementation was entrusted to Washington's special envoy P. Habib. But his mission came to nothing, although he had checks for many millions of dollars at his disposal and could rely on detachments of Marines and the ships of the U.S. Navy 6th Fleet, drawn up near Lebanon's shores in good time. It was not even possible to embark on the implementation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, for which Washington acted as guarantor.

It is not hard to grasp the reason for this evident failure of American policy in the Near East. The authors of the "Reagan plan" were operating according to the same old imperial principle which they apply in Central America, West Europe, and Africa: What Washington says, goes! Here the United States ignored the opinion and will of the participants in the Near East conflict themselves, including Syria, the Palestinians, and the Lebanese progressive forces, who are not in the least prepared to capitulate to the Americans and Israelis. The Syrian Army and Palestinian detachments continue to oppose the Israeli interventionists in Al-Biqa' Valley. Lebanese patriots strike blows against the Israelis nearly every day -- the number of dead and wounded among the occupiers over the last few months runs into hundreds. Inside Israel there are growing protests in connection with the prolongation of the Lebanese adventure.

It is becoming obvious that last year's invasion of Lebanon brought the Zionists neither military nor political success. U.S. Near East policy has also bogged down in the Lebanese mountains. Even countries whose support the White House counted on -- Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Morocco -- have not justified Washington's hopes. Egypt, dismayed at Israel's intransigence, was also unable -- or perhaps unwilling -- to help its trans-atlantic patron in any way. People in Washington prefer not to mention the "Reagan plan" now. The replacement of one White House representative in the Near East — Habib -- with another -- McFarlane -- cannot save the U.S. President's stillborn ideas. Nonetheless, attempts to implement these ideas, foisting on Arab countries a solution of the Near East problem according to the American yardstick, continue.

Of course, the outcome of the Beirut fighting could not but create difficulties for both Syria and the PLO. A situation has now arisen where the PLO's main center is established in Tunis, that is, much farther from the homeland than before. Palestinian Armed Forces are both with the Syrians in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' Valley and in the region of the city of Tripoli, and also scattered through various countries (Algeria, Yemen, the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] [as published], Syria, and others). The headquarters of organizations belonging to the PLO have found themselves in various capitals (though mainly in Damascus), while the greatest number of Palestinians, as is well known, are concentrated in Jordan and in the lands occupied by Israel in 1967 -- the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. In view of this dispersal the PLO's leadership organs hold their sessions in various capitals, such as Tunis, Algiers, Aden, and San'a'.

This new situation creates new problems, causing certain alterations to the PLO's mutual relations with Arab governments and demanding the elaboration of tactics and a program of action in accordance with current conditions. As for strategic principles, they were discussed at the recent session of the Palestine National Council (parliament in exile) held in Algiers. The session reaffirmed the ultimate goals of the struggle and acknowl- the bankruptcy of the "Reagan plan," which does not reflect the demand for recognition of the PLO and the Palestinians' right to create an independent state.

At the same time, in assessing the present-day situation in the Near East, one cannot fail to see that the dissension which prevails in the Arab world is damaging to the Palestinian movement. Thus a number of governments are basically urging the PLO to abolish itself, proposing the renunciation, at least at the present stage, of the struggle for the people's political rights, a total end to military activity, and the commencement of talks, through intermediaries such as Jordan, with Tel Aviv on the Palestinians' status in the occupied lands. Others, on the contrary, advise that the main emphasis be on military methods, rejecting even contacts with Israeli progressive forces. There are also Arab governments which display passivity with regard to the Palestinians and the Israeli threats against Syria, giving preference to local problems.

Inter-Arab contradictions have recently affected the biggest of the organizations belonging to the PLO, Fatah, particularly its military wing, based in Al-Biqa' Valley. A group of officers demanded a change in the methods of leadership of the organization, which is headed by Y. 'Arafat, and refused to subordinate themselves to him on the pretext that in their view, since the withdrawal from Beirut, the PLO has given preference to political actions to the detriment of military ones. The situation was further complicated by the fact that certain Arab countries became involved in the conflict, supporting opposite camps. Naturally, such differences objectively accord with the interests of Israel and the United States, which are making considerable efforts to split the PLO and weaken the Palestinian movement, seeking to cause a breach between it and the progressive Arab regimes.

A session of the PLO Central Council (which fulfills the National Council's functions in the breaks between its sessions) which was recently held in Tunis reaffirmed the Palestinian liberation movement's desire for unity and condemned American intrigues in the Near East, noting the need to strengthen the Arab countries' cooperation with the Soviet Union. Y. 'Arafat, who spoke at the council session, called for the development of friendly relations between the PLO and Syria on the "basis of coordinated actions and mutual respect taking account of their strategic positions in the face of the Israeli enemy." A commission was formed for talks with Syria and for overcoming the disputes within Fatah. At the same time the Governments of the PDRY and Yemen announced their decision to commence mediation actions in order to end the conflict.

The council session and its decisions indicate that the PLO's political structure is functioning normally. The differences which have emerged, though taking acute forms, have not affected the organization as a whole. It must be borne in mind that similar situations have arisen before (for instance, in 1970, 1976, and 1978). And that is not surprising in view of the class and ideological heterogeneity of the Palestinian movement and also of the circles in power in Arab countries. But the strategic goal of the Palestinian movement and the common interests both of its various detachments and of the other Arab liberation forces prevailed. Now the most important thing is that the idea of the organization's unity and the need for cooperation with the struggling Arab peoples, first and foremost the Syrian and Lebanese peoples, is dominant among the Palestinians and Arab progressive forces. Even in the present complex situation the PLO shows that it is rightly regarded as its people's sole legitimate representative, advocating a better future.

Events in the Near East both before and after the Beirut fighting show quite convincingly that the Arab-Israeli conflict, which has lasted for many years, cannot be settled by military means or by any political combinations without taking account of the Palestinian people's national rights, just as it is impossible to stop that people's struggle for the triumph of their just cause.

At the end of August an international conference on the Palestinian question convened within the UN framework opens in Geneva, with the participation of delegations from many countries, the USSR included. Our country's position is well known -- it is in favor of PLO participation in any near East settlement and the granting of national rights to the Palestinians, including the creation of their own independent state. Without this there will be no justice or peace in the Near East.

PRAVDA: MCFARLANE MISSION ONLY BENEFITS ISRAEL

PM251455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 83 Second Edition p 5

[Dispatch from own correspondent V. Peresada: "Insidious Mission"]

[Text] Cairo, 21 Aug -- R. McFarlane, the U.S. President's special envoy to the Middle East, is currently visiting Egypt following visits to a number of other Arab countries and Israel. On every leg of his journey, the White House emissary has raised the question of the "need for an effective settlement" in Lebanon.

Under cover of this formula, Reagan's envoy has been trying to railroad a plan to protect the Israeli occupation and build up the U.S. "military presence" in Lebanon. A so-called "redeployment" of Israeli troops, envisaging an insignificant pullback of these troops southward from Beirut, is being used for this purpose. This step is being presented by Washington as virtually a concession made by Israel "not without U.S. involvement." What we are talking about is, in fact, the aggressor's intention to consolidate on strategically more advantageous borders, the possibility of extending the sphere of operation of the "multinational force" knocked together by the United States, and the intensification of military and political blackmail against Syria. It is no coincidence that news agencies are pointing out that apart, of course, from the United States itself, only Israel stands to gain from the success of McFarlane's mission.

Typical in this regard is a statement made by Egyptian Foreign Minister K. 'Ali. In conversation with the U.S. visitor, he pointed out that Egypt insists on measures leading to the pullback of Israeli troops from Lebanon. The Egyptian minister sharply condemned the Israeli policy of "assimilating" the occupied territories of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip and the occupiers' brutal repressions there.

ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-EGYPT RELATIONS CELEBRATED

Positive Changes Seen

LD252043 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] The Soviet public marked the 40th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Egypt. For a long time the celebration of such occasions has been a tradition in Soviet-Egyptian relations, especially since the establishment of diplomatic relations with the largest Arab country is rightly considered to be the beginning of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Egypt. Cooperation between our two countries grew strong and developed during the Egyptian people's fierce struggle against colonialism and imperialism and to create an independent and economically developed Egypt. Through all the stages of that struggle the Soviet Union remained the Egyptian people's loyal ally. At the time this cooperation assisted Egypt in establishing an independent national economy and consolidating its influence in the Arab world and the international field.

The success of Egypt and its revolution in the wake of the memorable days of July 1952, which put an end to the pro-West monarchic regime, were due to a large extent to the foreign policy of the leadership of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, the prominent Arab figure. This is how the Soviet public circles appreciate the developments in the 60's in Egypt.

On 24 August the representatives of these circles, the active members of the Soviet-Egyptian Friendship Society, met at the House of Friendship with Peoples of Foreign Countries in Moscow to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of Soviet-Egypt relations.

Soviet Deputy Energy and Power Minister Nikolay Lopatin, who worked in Egypt for a long time, spoke. He recalled that completely new industries were set up in Egypt thanks to Soviet cooperation. He said:

[Begin Lopatin recording in Russian fading into superimposed Arabic translation] The High Dam and other huge economic projects, which were the foundation for all economic development in independent Egypt, have become a symbol of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. The Soviets always understood the problems that Egypt faced and continues to face. Our two peoples have a common interest in world peace, removing the aftermath of colonialism and racism, and ensuring the necessary conditions for constructive work by all the peoples.

Nikolay Lopatin said some positive changes in Soviet-Egyptian relations have been noticed now, after these relations deteriorated in the wake of the former Egyptian leadership's departure from the principles on which our cooperation was built. Naturally, these are only the first steps. He said that on this issue in particular the Soviet Union proceeds from optimistic stands based on confidence and sound reasoning. [end recording]

Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Hasan Sami Qandil, who was given a warm reception, also spoke. He expressed the hope that Soviet-Egyptian relations would follow their natural course. He congratulated those present on the 40th anniversary of relations between our two countries.

Soviet Assistance Praised

LD251334 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo August 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Aleksandrov reports:

The Egyptian people will never forget the all-round assistance and support rendered them by the Soviet Union in days of peace and grave trials, said Murad Ghalib, the distinguished public figure of Egypt and former foreign minister, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Egypt. It is precisely the Soviet Union, the loyal and tried-and-tested friend of the Arab national liberation movement, he said in a TASS interview, which had played a decisive role in curbing the tripartite aggression unleashed by the forces of imperialism against our country in 1956, resolutely sided with the Egyptian people in the period of the Israeli aggression in 1967. With Soviet assistance the Egyptian army was able to strike a blow on the forces of the invaders in October 1973 and to dispel the myth of the "invincibility" of the Israeli Army.

It is difficult to overestimate the contribution made by the Soviet Union to the economic development of our country to the setting up of the foundation of modern heavy industry, the Egyptian leader continued. Besides the Aswan high dam, which become a symbol of the new Egypt, and such industrial giants as the Helwan steel complex and the Naj' Hammadi aluminium plant, tens of other industrial enterprises and economic objectives have been built in the Arab Republic of Egypt with economic and technical Soviet assistance. Egyptians, who at one time graduated from Soviet higher educational establishments, are now successfully developing national science and training a new generation of scientists and engineers. The land of the soviets has always built its relations with Egypt on an equal foundation, Murad Ghalib emphasized, has rendered assistance with no strings unacceptable for an independent state attached.

U.S. 'MAIN SOURCE OF TENSION' IN AFRICA

LD251915 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik:

Washington has never been criticised so much in Africa as it is today. This fact is acknowledged even by the American press. The United States is subjected to bitter criticism practically in all countries of the continent where the Reagan Administration's "new African policy" is justly assessed as the main source of tension and instability in that region.

There are more than enough reasons for the current wave of anti-American sentiments. By proclaiming racist-ruled South Africa its "privileged ally", Washington turned it also into the main vehicle for its terrorist policies in Africa. By ensuring Pretoria a kind of "diplomatic immunity" at the United Nations and the whole of the Western world and by arming it with most advanced weapons, the White House, the Pentagon and the CIA use its services when they choose not to do some dirty job themselves.

The range of dirty jobs is exceedingly broad. The eight-year-long war, waged by the racists against the People's Republic of Angola with a view to installing to power their puppet Savimbi and delaying with the help of his UNITA gangs the granting of independence to Namibia, is also an eight-year-long war of the United States which patronises the racist aggressors and finances the terrorists. The recent scandalous exposures of the spy centres which had operated on Mozambique territory showed that CIA agents acted hand in hand with South African special services. They are responsible for the formation of counter-revolutionary gangs and continuing subversive acts against Mozambique's economic facilities.

The activity and interests of the United States and South Africa in Africa have become so intertwined that it is sometimes impossible to determine who is involved in this or that crime: Washington or Pretoria. It is clear that the crimes are committed in an increasingly more brazen way and that practically all countries which dare follow an independent political course became targets of U.S. and South African terrorist activity.

Washington does not limit its anti-African policies to borders of the South African subcontinent and is not satisfied with having only racist-ruled South Africa as its henchman. Playing without rules, the United States is seeking to penetrate into any part of the continent, taking advantage of purely domestic problems and upheavals in African countries to interfere openly in their affairs.

This is evidenced by Washington's unseemly role in the Chad conflict.

The natural conclusion follows: Tension in Africa is engendered by the neo-colonialist policies of the United States which always sides with reactionary regimes waging an undeclared war against forces of national liberation and progress. This should be quite clear to President Ronald Reagan. Otherwise, why should he try and employ the favourite trick of American diplomacy, laying the blame at somebody else's doors in a bid to whitewash his "new African policy."

The head of the U.S. Administration acted precisely in this way when, addressing a national convention of the American Legion, he claimed that Soviet military aid to Africa was increasing. No wonder, he said, that there are so many seats of conflicts and tension in Africa.

Cause and effect should not be confused. The Soviet Union always rendered military aid to those whose freedom and independence were threatened by imperialist forces. This was in Angola and Mozambique when the peoples fought against U.S.-backed Portuguese colonialists. At present, these peoples fight against aggressors from South Africa who are inspired from the same quarters. This was in the region of the Horn of Africa where American diplomacy, contrary to the U.N. principles and the OAU Charter, instigated Somalia's chauvinistic circles to attack neighbouring countries in order to reshape the existing borders. This was in the Arab world which is threatened by rabid expansionist aspirations of Tel Aviv also backed by the United States.

MITTERRAND INTERVIEW ON CHAD SITUATION COVERED

LD252004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Correspondent Pavel Kasparov report from Paris]

[Text] Today all France awaited the evening issue of LE MONDE in which the explanation of Francois Mitterrand of the role France intends to play in Chad was published. The explanation is, moreover, long awaited, as the majority of the French learned with noticeable concern that their country had turned out to be involved in one of the hottest military-political conflicts in Africa. More than 3,000 French paratroops, batteries of anti-aircraft missiles, Jaguar bombers, Mirage fighter planes and much else has all been transported in recent days to Ndjamena to support the Hissein Habre regime.

In his address today in LE MONDE, Francois Mitterrand tried to reassure public opinion in France, stating that the French units that have been sent to Chad will not participate in military action and that their participation in the civil war in Chad is impossible. On the pages of LE MONDE Francois Mitterrand also spoke against the division of the country into three parts. His version of talks on a peaceful settlement in Chad reflected the interests of France and other Western states rather than the interests of the people of Chad.

Local observers received this statement by the French head of state with a certain amount of caution. The statement by French External Affairs Minister Cheysson to the effect that there cannot be any question of sending French units to Chad -- a statement refuted a few days later by a large-scale airlift of French paratroops to Ndjamena, is still fresh in their memory.

FRENCH TROOPS ADOPT COMBAT POSITIONS IN CHAD

LD252142 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] French troops in Chad are being redeployed to combat positions in regions where new armed clashes are expected between the forces of the Transitional National Union Government and the regime of Hissein Habre, supported by the United States and France. French paratroops units and columns of combat equipment are being moved up to the line of combat.

IZVESTIYA WRITES ON CONGOLESE NATIONAL HOLIDAY

PM251250 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by F. Konopikhin: "With Faith in the Future; 15 August Is the National Day of the People's Republic of the Congo -- the Revolution Anniversary"]

[Excerpts] The Congolese Labor Party is doing a great deal to improve the population's living standard.

The health care system has been considerably expanded. The number of schoolchildren has trebled. The introduction by the state of obligatory free education for all children has played a decisive role in achieving the success.

The new authorities have carried out reforms aimed at strengthening the country's economic independence. A course aiming at the gradual exclusion of foreign monopolies has been proclaimed. Despite sabotage by Western companies, the state sector is gaining in strength. In the cities and villages you often come across the handwritten slogan: "To build socialism it is necessary to have an independent economy." This slogan is being translated into reality through the efforts of the entire people. A modern cement plant in Loutete and a glass combine at Points-Noire have already been built and are in operation. In all, more than 100 state enterprises have been set up over the past 20 years. The economy is being developed on a planned basis. The 1982-1986 5-year plan is being successfully implemented. In the villages the cooperative movement has gained extensive scope.

The People's Republic of the Congo attaches great importance to strengthening friendly ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The Congolese people highly appreciate the assistance of Soviet specialists in setting up the national industry. Soviet geologists have discovered a number of important ore deposits in the Congo. In the Mfouati region the first state enterprise for mining and enrichment of polymetallic ores has been built and put in operation with USSR assistance. Many hundreds of the Republic's young citizens have already undergone vocational training in the Soviet Union or have been trained by Soviet specialists working in the Congo. They include geologists, miners, engineers, drilling workers, and machine operators, whom the country formerly had to import from West Europe. Now it is possible at the "(Sunda)-Kakamoeka" goldfields in the middle of the Congolese jungle to come across side by side a local specialist who received his practical training on the goldfields of Yakutiya and a physician who received his education in the Ukraine.

In the Congo people make no secret of the fact that the process of strengthening the people's power is not a simple matter. The difficulties can be explained by the heterogeneity of the economy, the uneven development of the different parts of the country, and the existence of various sectors in the national economy -- from the state and cooperative sector to the capitalist and even the barter sector. The Congo has still not rid itself completely of foreign economic dependence. Nonetheless, foreign capital is no longer able to dictate to the country its course.

The Republic's anti-imperialist foreign policy and its struggle against colonialism, racism, and apartheid have won the country prestige on the international arena. The people of the Congo firmly steer a course toward strengthened independence and look to the future with confidence.

UPPER VOLTA'S SANKARA ADVOCATES 'COOPERATION'

PM251512 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Following the Path of Progress"]

[Text] Algiers, 24 Aug -- Upper Volta advocates the establishment of relations of good-neighborliness with African countries and friendship and cooperation with all peoples, Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolution Council, stated in an interview for the Algerian newspaper EL MOUDJAHID. We want to live in an atmosphere of peace and stability in order to successfully implement socioeconomic transformations in the interests of all the people, the National Revolution Council leader stressed.

KISSINGER COMMISSION 'SCREEN' FOR C.A. POLICIES

LD230654 Moscow TASS in English 0636 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 23 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan outlined the other day the main tasks of the recently established two-party commission on Central America headed by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Yevgeniy Rusakov writes in PRAVDA today. The White House chief said that the commission's work will help the administration draw a long-term policy in the region and contribute to establishing closer ties between the United States and the whole of Latin America.

It has since long been a rule in the Washington corridors of power, the commentator writes, that if you want to drown the matter in the quagmire of endless debates, set up a commission. The incumbent President made a change to this tradition. The commission is assigned the role of screen. Presenting it as an independent, bipartisan, and critical body, the White House presses on Congress and public opinion in a bid to justify its adventurous policies in Central America.

Citing a number of facts attesting to the plans of U.S. intervention in Nicaragua and provocative manoeuvers close to the coasts of the republic, PRAVDA stresses that the President "pretends at the same time that what worries him are the economic and social ills in Central America."

All this is preposterous bluff, the commentator stresses. This bluff is designed to calm down millions of Americans alarmed by the U.S. potential involvement in a new adventure which is likened to Vietnam. It is designed to abate the protest movement in Latin America which was repeatedly a victim of Washington's big stick policy, and to cover up the course towards a peace settlement in Central America on which insist Nicaragua and several other Latin American countries.

Latin America is growing to realise the hypocrisy of Washington's policies. The peace-making screen will not help Washington, nor can it help, the commentator concludes.

BRIEFS

USSR-CUBA OIL AGREEMENT -- A protocol has been signed in Havana on cooperation between the USSR and Cuba in the sphere of oil extraction for the next few years. The Soviet Union will provide assistance in drawing up a plan for extracting oil from deposits already opened up with the aid of Soviet geologists in the western part of the island -- Varadero-Cardenas and Galiano-Matanzas. Their industrial development will permit Cuba to increase oil extraction significantly and develop the country's oil industry by the end of the present decade. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 23 Aug 83 LD]

PRACTICAL USE, TEACHING OF SOCIAL SCIENCES VIEWED

PM230933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by S. Kolesnikov, I. Saltykov: "Notes on the Teaching of Social Sciences in VUZes; the Energy of Conviction"]

[Text] Recently, an enterprise summoned its young experts and asked them about the difficulties they had encountered on entering industry. The most complex problem proved to be acquiring an understanding of relations within the working collective and mastering the practice of managing it. The fledgling engineers began to argue and to call to mind lectures and seminars on social sciences. Everything had seemed clear in the lecture hall but how does one put theory into practice not in a report to a meeting but in the everyday life of a sector or a workshop? And, evidently it was not at all fortuitous that one of those taking part in the debate retorted: "Summaries are not the answer -- you cannot make an abstract of the future. In difficult cases I weigh things up -- how would the situation have been assessed by Sergey Ivanovich who conducted our scientific communism classes? With him we were able to unravel the most complex of life's knots...."

It is a longstanding truth that the mastery of any discipline, especially of Marxist-Leninist theory, and the ability to apply knowledge in practice greatly depends on the personality of the tutor. V.I. Lenin noted that the content of teaching and the thrust of classes are determined primarily by the "lecturing staff." That idea, applied to the present day, is developed in the materials of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. The social science teacher needs not just the prestige of the science that he represents but also the clarity of his own ideological stance, appealing ideas, and morally attractive personality.

An official reference book says that there are now about 40,000 social science teachers at work in the country's VUZes, more than 50 percent of whom are doctors or candidates of sciences. They include venerable scientists, recognized lecturers, and recent VUZ graduates who are taking their first few steps in science and teaching. Thus, social scientists in higher education have an opportunity to combine a great experience of life and teaching skill, founded on a fundamental scientific base, with the energy and enthusiasm of the younger generation. The practice of many university and institute departments confirms that.

Not without good reason, apparently, is it considered that some shortcomings derive from good qualities taken too far. The same repeatedly amended lecture course sometimes becomes a well-worn track which diverts both teachers and students away from the difficult paths of cognition. The CPSU Central Committee Plenum pointed out that no one still finds teachers who are splendid at lulling an audience to sleep, who read lectures from notes yellowed with age, and who skillfully avoid awkward points.

Readers' letters and talks with teachers and students nowadays reveal quite a few opinions on how to overcome these and other shortcomings. And perhaps the most frequent question of all is that of who should be entrusted with the right to chair a department? A system of training social sciences cadres has been taking shape in the country: Each year, more than 2,000 graduates from VUZes and students on postgraduate courses join the ranks of the teaching corps. Of course, the young specialist does not have sufficient teaching experience and ability and his methodological "finishing touches" are applied within the department. Some gain knowledge by working as wardens of student groups, others conduct sociopolitical activity. Quite a lot can be gained from on-the-job training in a skill-improvement institute.

However, these efforts by no means always produce a high return.

The young teacher is often not concerned with mastering the art of mentorship but is interested rather in how to "get a qualification" as quickly and as surely as possible. Of course, someone who has not made the requisite contribution to science will simply be incapable of working fruitfully in a modern VUZ. After all as a criterion of higher education, an academic degree is not an end in itself but merely one indication of a teacher's professional qualifications. And it is only complete when a lecturer can captivate an audience by the progression of his thoughts.

Some leaders of departments with whom we have had occasion to talk consider the stumbling block to be the contradictory nature of the certification of higher education cadres according to scientific and pedagogical merits. The Higher Certification Commission has done a lot in recent years to ensure that the expert evaluation of dissertations is more exacting and objective. However, when reaching a decision on the granting of academic titles, experts are forced to consider not concrete research but the opinion of a VUZ's academic council which is putting forward its own nominee for the title of professor or lecturers. It is difficult to verify this opinion: One has to hear lectures and sit in on seminars as they are being given. Furthermore teaching skill is an individual matter and always bears the imprint of the teacher's personality.

The lack of consistent criteria and the necessary exactingness in the assessment of teaching skill is creating two extremes in many VUZes. Some teachers often justify the poverty and pseudoscientific nature of their language by citing difficult themes which, it is claimed, cannot be set out in an interesting or applealing way. Others try to gain prestige with their audience by being superficially amusing. The Higher Certification Commission, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Scientific Research Institute for Problems of Higher Education, and the methodological centers for social science teaching, which is what the major universities' skill-improving institutes now are, must also draw up the criteria for assessing teaching skill and strive to implement those criteria.

We should not forget, however, that there are two equal participants -- the teacher and the student -- in the study and education process. And if a student is not interested in his classes, it may take persuasion, appeals, sometimes even criticism to achieve merely regular attendance at best.

Recently we were shown student essays on the history of the Komsomol and the international youth movement that had been written in different cities. It was hard to suspect the authors of mutual plagiarism. Nevertheless, their work bore surprising similarities. It was clear that the essays were cribbed from popular brochures. And that was accepted as a kind of norm and not reflected in their assessment. But why are there so few essays devoted to an analysis of the real tasks which young people are now encountering in their Komsomol life, in their first creative quests, and during the summer labor semester? Granted, such student research will not always be successful. But given all the potential waste, inconsistency, and even omissions, it would have been a tangible aid to young researchers in mastering a truly Marxist approach to life.

Much depends on the tutor in this respect. M.I. Kalinin once said that it is incumbent on the teacher to be able to "analyze a particular event and to show how a Marxist should set about resolving it." Bearing in mind the specific nature of the future specialist's work, the teacher's creative quest also consists in preparing for situations that are typical of the former's activity and, at the same time, is not forgetting Lenin's warning about not replacing dialectics with a mass of examples.

Reaching a student's personality is, of course, not easy.

V. Andreyev, a lecturer at the Nizhniy Tagil branch of the Urals Polytechnical Institute, draws attention to the fact, for example, that it is only by persistent work that a student can master the art of dialectical thought. But administrations are in a hurry; they need quick and clear successes even if only in the form of examination grades. In this respect the "cast-iron" argument is put forward: If a student has passed with an excellent grade on his examination on the subject of the strength of materials [sopromat], can he not cope with philosophy or political economy? And it happens that in following this strange -- to say the least -- logic, the tutor instills in his ward a superficial, facile attitude toward the study of social disciplines.

There is a way out here: get to know the idiosyncracies of the student, his character, his mental attitude, even his past history, so to speak: Why, in the young man's career before entering a VUZ did people not manage to instill in him an interest in the laws of the development of the society in which he lives? An unfailing way will then be found of arousing the young man's curiosity and of channelling his efforts into the conscientious formation of his world outlook and civic stance.

The main method of studying social sciences is by working with primary sources and with literature. It is the VUZ teacher's work to help the student to organize his independent study, to determine what his paramount attention should be directed toward, and to foster the need to consult Marx and Lenin. It must be recognized, however, that by no means everything depends on the VUZ or the department in this respect.

Take, for example, study syllabuses and recommended reading lists. Professor A. Zhitnikov of the Altay Polytechnical Institute has produced some interesting calculations. During a period of VUZ study, a student should study about 400 classic works of Marxism-Leninism and other documents and works. About 50 percent of this load is accounted for by the party history course. Consequently, for each seminar the new student ought ideally to read and assimilate over 150 pages of the most complex original text. In reality, he has time to study 25-30 pages at most and seeks his salvation in textbooks.

Clearly, the source list should be revised in favor of a more in-depth study of the main works. And at the same time, the duplication found in syllabuses should be eliminated: After all, some works could be recommended reading for virtually all the themes that are being studied.

There is another aspect to the problem. Who is there who does not know a student's suffering on account of those miltipage summaries of primary sources and lectures on social disciplines. Bound notebooks are often the grounds for "exclusion" from tests and examinations and a cause of a teacher's anger. Undoubtedly, a summary is a good way of organizing ideas and of assimilating reading material. However, students often compile them "not for their own edification but for rendering accounts [ne dlya uma, a dlya otcheta]."

In the view of readers, one of the reasons that many teachers require that lectures be unfailingly copied down lies in the defects in textbooks. As a way of rectifying the situation, the following opinion is often voiced: Let our department prepare its own textbook in the light of the VUZ's specific features. Experience shows, however, that as a rule, publications of purely local significance are either a pale shadow of their more prestigious "counterparts" or contain dubious innovations that are unacceptable in literature of this kind. Recently, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education announced an open competition for the preparation of new textbooks in philosophy, political economy, and scientific ommunism. It is necessary to ensure, as the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum noted, that they meet Lenin's well-known requirement on the propagandizing of Marxism: make it as scientific and as popular as possible.

The lecturer's words, the seminar discussion, and the pages of an abstract should open up the storehouse of knowledge to the future specialist and should be a source of communist convictions, ideology, and a party-minded attitude to life. But the mentor's highest reward is at the moment of spiritual trial when his proteges turn to their teacher's example when in the workshop or the schoolroom, on a construction site or in the struggle against human ailments and say: "How would he have acted in my place?"

LABOR DISCIPLINE, COLLECTIVISM DISCUSSED

PM251034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences K. Korytov under the rubric "Political Conversations": "The Collective Is Strong Through Discipline"]

[Text] If you try to define briefly, in one word, the gist of our social relations, that word will be "Collectivist." This concept has profound social meaning. After all, true collectivism has become possible thanks to the assertion of public ownership of the means of production, the planned development of the economy, and the transformation of labor into free, general labor based on conscious discipline. The law on labor collectives and the enhancement of their role in administering enterprises, institutions, and organizations -- the first such law in our state's history -- adopted after thorough, nationwide discussion, is directly precisely toward the fuller implementation of these fundamental advantages of socialism.

I remember a meeting at the Dnepropetrovsk Dneproshina Production Association. The reason I had gone there was as follows: There are 17 enterprises in the country producing "footwear" for wheels, and among them the Ukrainian tire workers hold an eminent place -- third in terms of production volume and first in terms of labor productivity. What enables Dneproshina to be in the sector's vanguard? New technology, perhaps? Yes, there is a constant technical quest at the enterprise, new machinery is introduced, and heavy manual work is receding into the past. But that is not all. The determining factor in the tire workers' success, and they have the sector's lowest losses from spoilage and lowest cadres turnover, lies in the skillful use of collective labor and the strength of conscious discipline.

"It seems to me," fitter M.A. Bass explained the association's successes, "that it is not simply people working together, but a single living organism where, figuratively speaking, efforts are not added together but are multiplied. Take the team led by the experienced mentor Anatoliy Ivanovich Novichenko. There would seem to be nothing in particular to distinguish it from others, but when the work results are summed up everything becomes clear. If our shop produces approximately 80 tons of above-plan stock, then one quarter is provided by Novichenko's team. A strong collective displaying proprietorial concern, a disciplined collective. If many people come to work exactly on time, Novichenko's team usually appears about 15 minutes early. They ask the workers from the previous shift how the process has gone and what difficulties there were and think about their actions -- you see, those 15 minutes result in hours of uninterrupted work."

This team's example shows well the substantial potential possessed by organized, cohesive labor collectives. But what specifically lies behind this?

An unfailing condition for the success of any collective work is conscious discipline. It is above all such discipline which makes the collective strong. It is then that people's efforts, merging into the single result of the work of the plant or institute, kolkhoz or construction site, are not simply added together but are indeed multiplied.

Real socialist collectivism is incompatible with slackness and idling, with the desire to take from society something you have not earned. And when we call a particular person a real collectivist, that means that he has a profound understanding of his civic duty -- he works conscientiously for the good of the motherland. A real collectivist not only strictly observes the rules of internal routine, he also sets an example of a creative attitude toward his work, its high quality, and the productive use of worktime. It is in the formation of this collectivist feeling embodies later in actions and conscious labor discipline from one and all that our additional reserve lies. In that sense conscious discipline is inseparable from a high sense of collectivism.

Today there is no need to prove that the effectiveness of collectives' activity is determined not only by the rights which they possess but also by the state of labor discipline at enterprises. These are inextricably linked questions: Our democracy is inconceivable without firm order and organization. In the middle of 1918 V.I. Lenin signed a government order noting: "...Aware workers do not allow a violation of the strictest proletarian discipline, and they censure most strongly those who shame Soviet power by their actions." It is this principled attitude toward discipline which should exist everywhere. In particular the fact that the greatest number of proposals during the discussion of the draft law on labor collectives related to questions of discipline is evidence of Soviet people's unanimous support for the party's long-term course toward the consolidation of discipline and order.

"... The crux of socialist labor discipline," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted at his meeting with party veterans at the CPSU Central Committee, "lies in each person giving his all at his work place." Of course, much here depends on the labor collectives themselves, which possess great opportunities for actively influencing each worker's work, encouraging leading workers, and struggling against violators of labor discipline.

For instance, who is unaware of the fact that reprimanding a slacker or slipshod worker in an order is one thing, but it is quite another if the misdeed is discussed by a workers' meeting, even if it is at the lowest level, in the team? However, there are still more orders than specific actions involving the denunciation of negligent workers by their work comrades, and indeed there are also many instances of violations of discipline and order without any proper sequel. When full use is made of the educational functions of the collective and its public organizations, the formation of the moral and psychological climate in which a person works takes place on a healthy, living basis, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU resolution "On Stepping Up Work on the Consolidation of Socialist Labor Discipline" reemphasizes that the most important salient in this work is the enhancement of the labor collectives' role and the effective use of the rights granted to them. It is in the labor collective that the personality of the worker of the socialist society is formed and tempered.

Speaking of the long-term tasks facing the new society, V.I. Lenin noted: We must use every opportunity provided by socialist democracy, both state and nonstate democracy, to expand the participation of the working people themselves in building and managing production (see Complete Collected Works, Vol 37, p 450; Vol 40, p 143)

The labor collective provides broad opportunities for its members' sociopolitical activeness. And, as K. Marx wrote, this not only "has an unusually refreshing effect on each person" (K. Marx and F. Engels: Works, Vol 27, p 418), it also directly influences success in work. It is under such conditions that there arises a moral mood in which both specialists and workers are so concerned for the enterprise's affairs as they are for their own, displaying profound interest in improving production, introducing new equipment, and using collective forms of organizing and remunerating labor and the principles of financial autonomy.

What is formed is something which can be defined by the concept of "socialist labor discipline." I think that that is the "secret" of the sucesss of leading collectives like the Dneproshina Production Association, the Magnitostroy Trust, the Ilichevsk Seaport, and dozens of other enterprises well known in the country.

They are distinguished above all by their respectful, solicitous attitude toward the interests of other collectives and society as a whole and their strict fulfillment of state plans and pledges. And it should not be otherwise. After all, what is advantageous to the state is ultimately advantageous to the collective and to every worker. Where people forget that, they squander the strength of collective labor, directly violate state discipline and the norms of socialist economic management, consequently undermining the foundation on which people's aware, interested, and responsible attitude toward their duties is based. This is particularly intolerable under present conditions, when our economy has become a single national economic complex and the links and interdependence between different regions, sectors, and spheres have become considerably more complicated. And what yardstick can be used to measure the moral, ethical losses to which disregard or underestimation of statewide and nationwide interests invariably lead?

...The socialist collective. It is strong through its discipline -- state, plan, and labor discipline. The people working together in it are not mindless, mechanical executives, what is important to them is not only the result of their work but also a feeling of being involved in a common cause, a feeling of responsibility for the destiny of their own collective and the entire country. The law on labor collectives and the measures of the party and Soviet state for consolidating discipline help the formation of collectivism and the correct combination of the interests of the state, collective, and individual. And overall, conditions are created for businesslike, creative work, the development of a healthy moral and psychological climate both in individual social cells and throughout society."

LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF FORMER KALMYK PARTY CHIEF

PM221433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 83 First Edition p 3

[B.B. Gorodovikov Obituary]

[Excerpts] Basan Badminovich Gorodovikov, a personal pensioner of union rank and a CPSU member since 1939, died on 17 August 1983 in his 73d year after a serious, protracted illness.

B.B. Gorodovikov was born into a Kalmyk peasant family in 1910 on the Mokraya Elmuta farmstead in Rostov Oblast's Proletarskiy Rayon.

In 1961, B.B. Gorodovikov was promoted to party work when he was elected second secretary and, subsequently, when he worked for 17 years as first secretary of the Kalmyk CPSU Obkom. He became a personal pensioner of union rank in 1978.

Yu.V. Andropov, G.A. Aliyev, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, V.I. Vorotnikov, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, A.A. Anokhin, L.Ts. Badmakhalgayev, V.G. Derevyagin, I.S. Kofanov, M.B. Mukubenov, I.Ye. Namsinov, V.I. Nikulin, N.I. Ponomar, G.G. Tsakirov, and I.N. Elvartynov.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL EXPLAINS NEW ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

PM251427 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by L.A. Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, under the rubric: "To Improve the Economic Mechanism": "The Enterprise's Rights"]

[Text] Recently the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures To Expand the Rights of Industrial Production Associations (Enterprises) in Planning and Economic Activity and Enhancing Their Responsibility for the Results of Their Work." The USSR Council of Ministers also adopted resolutions on corresponding economic experiments to be carried out at enterprises of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Food Industry, Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry, and the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Local Industry. We asked L.A. Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, to comment on these documents.

The resolutions have been drawn up and adopted in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's instructions that it is necessary to speed up work to improve the whole sphere of leadership of the economy and to embark on the practical resolution of the question of expanding enterprises' independence, combined with an increase in their responsibility.

The aim of the experiments is to create economic conditions which enhance labor collectives' interest in speeding up the increase in production efficiency, utilizing allocated resources thriftily and enhancing the technical standard of production and output. Why has the need arisen for carrying out these experiments?

The point is that under the existing economic mechanism certain rights already bestowed on enterprises and associations and have not been duly developed in practice. Therefore the task is to find specific, and I stress specific, forms of planning and economic incentives which guarantee enterprises' rights while simultaneously increasing their real economic responsibility for the results of their work. Let's take a look at what is new in this.

Thus, for instance, with the aim of enhancing enterprises' role in elaborating targets and in ensuring the fullest possible utilization of available reserves, a limited range of indicators -- compared with those currently in operation -- will be set for enterprises and associations in the 5-year plan and the annual plans. At the same time there will be a wider application of the economic normatives which determine the dependence of the labor remuneration funds, sociocultural measure funds, and production development funds -- that is, the resources which are at the disposal of enterprises -- on the increase in production, the improvement in its efficiency, and the extent to which plan targets are fulfilled.

As is known, the earlier decisions also assigned a considerable role to economic normatives. And the stability of normatives, in particular, was supposed to kindle enterprises' interest in revealing reserves and working better, without using past results as a yardstick. However, it did not prove possible to ensure the stability of normatives based on mechanical linkage with the targets of the 5-year plan, broken down by year. In the experiments, on the other hand, stability is achieved because the normatives are defined in the form of state plan demands on enterprises and associations relating to the expenditure of resources on pay, social measures and the development of production, science, and technology. The procedure is as follows. The actual size of, say, the normatives for the wage fund, production development fund, or incentive fund will be worked out for the ministries by the USSR Gosplan on the basis of general economic proportions and the rates of development of the national economy.

The ministries, in turn, will pass on and approve these normatives -- which, as a rule, will be the same for groups of enterprises and organizations -- at the stage when they elaborate their control figures. The normatives are not subject to change at any level of the planning process. There is one slight difference here. The normatives which are currently being set are established taking into account the wage fund for new capacities, and therefore when the dates of the commissioning of new capacities change, these normatives have to be revised. In the new resolutions the normatives are based on the operational production facility. The wage fund of personnel required to staff new enterprises and projects will be planned separately and incorporated in the [remainder of the] wage fund on completion of th enormative period for the assimilation of the capacities.

What is the reason for these changes? The value of the proposed measures lies in that they provide collectives withthe opportunity to cut production costs, reduce manning, enhance quality, and in the process retain part of the profit and distribute it on the spot, independently. In other words, to operate on principles different from those which apply today, when the profit is in the hands of a superior organization.

An important factor in the resolutions is the correct choice of the system of indicators according to which enterprise performance is assessed. Experience shows that enterprises' interest in work largely depends on this. The experiments attach prime importance to the indicator of output sales, taking into account the fulfillment of deliveries under contracts, instead to production growth in general. For the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building this means the following: For instance, unless the situation as regards fulfillment of the deliveries plan is rectified in the ministry, more than half the enterprises will feature among the laggards.

At the same time additional measures have been adopted to increase enterprises' material interest and responsibility for the fulfillment of this indicator. It is planned to increase the material incentives fund to 15 percent, instead of the 10 percent applied at present, when deliveries are met in full. At the same time the fund is to be decreased by 3 percent for every 1 percent underfulfillment.

The next group of questions relates to the expansion of the rights of enterprises and associations in utilizing wage funds and incentive funds. While ensuring by means of economic normatives state control over the sum total of the labor remuneration funds, provision is made for measures expanding the rights of enterprises to utilize savings obtained within the limits of the set normatives to provide incentives for qualified personnel and workers to achieve high work results. This measure, linked with the normative method of wage fund formation, is to play an important role in the widespread application of the Shchekino experience.

Depending on the specific nature of production, one of the following normatives for wage fund formation may be applied a normative for wage fund increase per 1-percent increase in the overall volume of output; a normative for wages per unit of output. These normatives will be defined in terms of normative net output indicators or other indicators which more accurately reflect labor expenditure and the saving of material resources, and in cases where this is necessary, they will be defined in terms of commodity output or output measured in physical units. At the same time it is planned to improve the system for defining normative net output.

Let me say a few words about some other special features of the experiments.

The expansion of enterprises' rights in planning and economic activity is to take place in conditions where the decisive role of state centralized planning is preserved. At the same time it is proposed in the experiments to adopt the volume of output sales for all enterprises -- including those which are now having their plans set in terms of normative net output volume -- as the main indicator of the overall volume of industrial production in the annual plans. As for the normative net ouput indicator, it is planned to use it, as I said earlier, only for calculating labor productivity and wages.

The management of technical progress will be implemented by setting targets for the assimilation of new machinery, the introduction of progressive technological processes and scientific labor organization (or scientific and technical program targets), and the proportion of output in the top quality category or of new output (in light industry) in the overall volume of output.

Targets for labor productivity growth, limits (in the 5-year plan) and funds (in the annual plan) for the basic types of material resources, as well as targets for reducing costs per ruble of output or profit, will be set centrally in the state plan. The further consolidation of the centralized management of the economy is also reflected in the supervision by central departments which is being instituted to ensure the correctness of the measures implemented independently by enterprises, above all in the sphere of the utilization of the wage fund which they have earned, the setting of prices for experimental batches of articles, and production development using their own resources.

The choice of the ministries which are to participate in the experiment -- the Ministries of Machine Building, Food, Light, and Local Industry -- is no accident. It was made in order to take fuller account in the economic mechanism of the specific features of the work of various sectors of industry and on this basis to enhance the effectiveness of specific forms of planning and material incentives. The deadlines for summing up the results of the experiment have been timed to ensure the possibility of utilizing the experience accumulated in the course of the experiment as from the beginning of the next, 12th 5-Year Plan.

All the adopted documents have been elaborated with the participation of a large number of leaders of enteprises and USSR and union republic ministries and departments. In the documents account has been taken of the proposals and critical remarks expressed by enterprise directors and scientists at conferences at the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gosplan, and ministries, as well as suggestions printed in our press.

The results of the experiment which is to be carried out will be of great importance for improving the economic mechanism in all sectors of industry and for a more decisive change of direction toward intensive development.

BRIEFS

NEW ROLLING MILL -- The construction of the '3000' thick-sheet rolling mill at the Ilich Metallurgical Plant in Zhdanov is advancing rapidly. The first stage of the new production unit should go into operation in December. An important stage has now begun in the construction. The first of the three substations has provided current for testing unique equipment for the production of tempered coldproof rolled stock intended for the manufacture of large-diameter oil and gas pipes. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0845 GMT 22 Aug 83 AU]

NEW ORE CARRIER -- A large ore carrier, the Geroi Stalingrada, built at the Okean Shipyard in Nikolayev has passed its berth trials. The ship is equipped with modern navigation equipment and powerful engines, and its navigation range is unlimited. It offers the crews good working and recreation conditions. The ore carrier was completed a month ahead of schedule. [Summary] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1315 GMT 23 Aug 83 AU]

JAN-JUL STOCKRAISING PERFORMANCE REPORTED

PM251309 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34, Aug 83 (Signed to Press 15 Aug 83) p 19

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "Stockraising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration's data on the state of stockraising on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes for January-July 1983.

Owing to better maintenance of livestock, stockraisers on kolkhozes and sovkhozes have achieved a noticeable increase in output in the 7 months which have elapsed in comparison with the same period last year. Farms are making every effort during the summer period to obtain more milk and meat on the basis of inexpensive pasture feed.

I. Production of Livestock Products

Indicators	Jan-Jul 1983	Jan-Jul 1983 as Percentage of Jan-Jul 1982
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter in live weight) -- thousand metric tons	8921	107
of which, Cattle	5144	105
Hogs	2237	110
Sheep and goats	364	98
Poultry	1177	109
Gross milk yield -- thousand metric tons	42272	109
Average milk yield per cow -- kilograms	1491	109
Hen's eggs obtained -- millions	30269	105
Average egg yield per laying hen	124	102

In January-July 1983 in comparison with January-July last year meat production increased by 545,000 metric tons on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The output of this product increased on farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Estonia.

In the RSFSR the biggest increase in meat production was secured on farms in Arkhangelsk, Vologda, Murmansk, Leningrad, Pskov, and Vladimir Oblasts.

The gross milk yield for the 7 months was 3,443,000 metric tons more than in the same period last year. The biggest production increase was achieved by farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, and Estonia.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 1,491,000,000 eggs in the 7 months in comparison with the same period last year. Farms in all the union republics achieved an increase in this product.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Other State Farms

Types of Output Purchases	Purchased In Jan-Jul 1983	Jan-Jul 1983 as Percentage of Jan-Jul 1982
Livestock and poultry (in live weight) -- thousand metric tons	8764	107
Milk -- thousand metric tons	38419	112
Eggs -- millions	28274	104

The volume of sales to the state of livestock and poultry by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state farms increased by 610,000 metric tons during January-July 1983 in comparison with the same period last year. Purchases of these products increased in all the union republics apart from Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, and Armenia. The biggest increase in the sale of livestock and poultry was secured by farms in Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, and Moldavia. Cattle was sold by kolkhozes and sovkhozes at an average weight of 354 kg. The average weight of hogs was 104 kg.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 4,191,000 metric tons. There was an increase in the sale of these products in all the union republics apart from Georgia and Armenia. The biggest increase in milk purchases was on farms in Latvia, Moldavia, Estonia, the RSFSR, and the Ukraine.

The sale to the state of eggs in January-July increased by 1,066,000,000. Egg purchases increased on farms in all the union republics.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products for the Union Republics

Jan-Jul 1983 as Percentage of Jan-Jul 1982

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	107	109	105	107	112	104
RSFSR	107	110	104	108	113	103
of which non-Chernozem Zone	112	114	105	113	113	103
Ukrainian SSR	105	110	107	105	113	106
Belorussian SSR	109	104	106	109	107	103
Uzbek SSR	105	103	110.3	107	103	100.6
Kazakh SSR	96	100.1	105	95	103	104

Georgian SSR	103	101	114	106	95	110
Azerbaijan SSR	106	102	107	107	102	108
Lithuanian SSR	126	110	106	127	121	106
Moldavian SSR	113	117	107	116	124	106
Latvian SSR	113	114	109	119	128	108
Kirghiz SSR	92	98	110	93	100.9	109
Tajik SSR	100.2	101	106	102	103	104
Armenian SSR	96	99.9	115	96	99.7	114
Turkmen SSR	103	100.8	107	105	106	106
Estonia SSR	132	114	104	134	121	104

In addition, procurement organizations purchased 549,000 metric tons of milk and 237,000 metric tons of livestock on the population's personal farms in January-July 1983.

IV. Livestock Population

As of 1 August 1983 there were 96 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 1.4 million more than on the same date last year. The number of cows reached 29.9 million. The hog population was 61 million, showing an increase of 2.8 million. There were 140 million sheep and goats on farms, which is an increase of 2.4 million. The number of poultry reached 777 million, showing an increase of 20.7 million. The cattle and hog population increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in almost all the union republics.

The sheep and goat population increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, and Turkmenistan. In the RSFSR the number of sheep and goats fell on farms in Vologda, Novgorod, Pskov, Bryansk, Vladimir, Kalinin, Kaluga, Kostroma, Smolensk, Yaroslavl, Kursk, Lipetsk, Astrakhan, Perm, Chelyabinsk, Kemerovo, Omsk, and Irkutsk Oblasts, the Tuva ASSR, and Altay Kray.

By the end of the pasturing period the productivity of natural forage lands is reduced on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The leading farms are utilizing all the existing resources to provide livestock with feed in full. They are creating a green conveyor, using waste from truck farming and horticulture for feed, timing the sowing of late crops for green feed for this time, and making broad use of repeat and after harvest sowings.

Effective competition among stockraisers and broad dissemination of the experience of livestock unit leading workers is of great importance for improving the indicators of the work.

PRAVDA REVIEWS SPRING FIELD PREPARATION

PM251437 Moscos PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[V. Yakovlev "Agricultural Review": "Preparing the Fields for Spring"]

[Excerpts] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 22 August grain and pulse crops had been cut over 75.7 million hectares -- 66 percent of the harvesting area. Grain crops had been threshed over 68.3 million hectares. Feed procurement continues throughout the country. The harvesting of fruit and vegetables is underway.

The harvest toil has begun in the beet plantations. The other day the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures To Ensure the Timely Harvesting, Procurement, and Processing of the 1983 Sugar Beet Crop." Rural workers, sugar refining workers, and transport workers are called upon to harvest the crop without losses, transport it in good time, ensure its full preservation, and process it in a short space of time. The task of the beet growers and their partners is to ensure the maximum output of end product for every hectare of sowings.

Harvesting everything grown -- these are the concerns which currently fill the working days of harvest participants. You have to known how to treasure every kilogram of grain, potatoes, and root crops, preserve it all safely, and use it thriftily. But it can happen that because of slowness and negligence on the part of leaders and specialists, the grain is left on the threshing floors and spoils. It is important to do the preliminary processing and dispatch it to the elevators and storehouses more quickly. Party and soviet organs must monitor this on a day-to-day basis.

Among the most urgent tasks now is the preparation of the fields for next year's harvest. Where fall plowing is carried out at the best time and to a high standard, the yield per hectare is greater.

People in Belgorod Oblast are not procrastinating this work. Here they have declared to till more than 700,000 hectares. By 22 August 280,000 hectares of fields had already been handed over by the oblast's machine operators.

In the country as a whole more than 11 million hectares of fall-plowed land had been prepared by 22 August. The pace is higher than last year's. All the same it is not enough. Some 110 million hectares have to be tilled. The task of farmers and specialists is to use every opportunity and all forces and resources to prepare the fields for next year as much as possible. This will lessen the tension in the spring sowing and provide a good basis in the struggle for the crop.

By no means everywhere did people embark on this important work in good time and organize it efficiently. For instance, in Vladimir Oblast only 4 percent of the fall plowing has been carried out so far. That is to say, really, that they are only just starting on it. Yet the area occupied by grain and other crops was freed long ago. How is this blunder to be explained? Many people have not displayed concern to introduce the team contract method. Some of the machinery is in a poor state of repair. In order to do the work on a comprehensive basis it is necessary to plan it well and in advance and to allocate forces and resources correctly. Here too, because of the shortage of machine operators -- and that is a result of omissions in training and settling them -- about 2,000 Caterpiller tractors are laid up. How much feed has not been transported, how many fields not cultivated because of this!

In some places they have still not shown concern for selecting tractor operators, allocating permanent machinery for the fall plowing, or ensuring its reliable operation.

In a number of places work is done to a low standard. In Pskov and certain other oblasts the necessary quantity of ameliorants and fertilizers for the fall-plowed fields has not been laid in. Soil preparation often amounts merely to hoeing. And it is no coincidence that fields on many farms here, far from building up their fertility, are actually losing it. Agro-industrial associations must not tolerate the established practice. It is necessary to change attitudes toward the fall cultivation of the land and make this agricultural technique an effective link in the process of securing next year's harvest.

In a number of places people are not taking the necessary measures to combat soil acidity. Now, during the fall plowing, is the best time for liming, but in some places people are behind with this. Selkozkhimiya subunits must be more active in this important work. Enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction and the Ministry of the Chemical Industry are not fulfilling plans for lime deliveries. This is not the first year this has happened, but the necessary conclusions have not yet been drawn. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture must take a clearer, more principled stand on these issues.

It is important to improve material and technical backup for field work. The pace of this work is not infrequently retarded at present by the failure to deliver fuel and oil in good time. Such cases have occurred in Altay Kray and Kalinin, Novgorod, and Vologda Oblasts.

Farmers expect more active help from industry. As is known, over large areas of the country soil preparation is done with the help of subsurface cultivators. But not enough of this machinery or the spare parts for it is produced. More resolute measures should be taken to increase the production and improve the quality of the whole range of anti-erosion and other machines.

Preparing the fields for spring cannot be done according to a fixed pattern. It must take strict account of local conditions and the zonal farming systems developed by science and practice. Wherever the farmer works, he is called upon to take care above all to safeguard and augment the fertility of the fields and create the basis for a constant increase in harvests.

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION HOLDS ROUTINE SESSION

PM251535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "By Joint Efforts"]

[Text] A routine 22 August session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Questions of the Agro-industrial Complex examined the progress in fulfilling the party and government decisions on constructing Selkhozkhimiya [agrochemical service to agriculture] associations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and depots for receiving and storing mineral fertilizers and other chemicalization agents.

It was noted that in recent years there has been an increase in the production of mineral fertilizers and their delivery to agriculture and there has been increased use of herbicides, feed additives, feed preservatives, and soil improvers. In a number of republics, krays, and oblasts, the material and technical base of chemicalization is being created at an accelerated pace. A large amount of work in this direction has been performed on the farms of Moscow, Kharkov, and Belgorod Oblasts, the Tatar ASSR, and other parts of the country. At the same time individual republican, kray, oblast, and rayon agro-industrial associations are failing to take effective steps to eliminate shortcomings in constructing production bases and mechanized depots next to railroads for receiving and storing agricultural chemicalization agents and tolerate the fact that their prompt commissioning is being disrupted.

Serious criticism was also levelled against the work of the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction, the USSR Ministry Industrial Construction, and the Ministry of Transport Construction which have allowed a lag to occur in constructing these establishments. The commission demanded that the leaders of the relevant ministries ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the set targets for commissioning depot capacities in 1983 and subsequent years for receiving and storing mineral fertilizers and other chemicalization agents. The commissions for questions of the agro-industrial complex of the union republic councils of ministers presidiums have been instructed to take steps to fulfill plans for constructing chemicalization establishments in agriculture.

The commission has approved the proposals submitted by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming for introducing new strains of agricultural crops into production. The local organs have been ordered to implement measures for the further improvement of seed growing work and for the dispatch to farms' seed stocks and for procurement of state resources from the 1983 harvest of the largest possible quantity of new zonalized strains of grain, vegetable, feed, and other crops, and to ensure their full safekeeping and use for seed purposes only. The attention of the scientific research institutions has been drawn to the need for the accelerated propagation of original seeds of new strains and also to an increase in the production and sales to farms of elite and F1 seeds.

The commission defined steps for increasing the production of potato products in the system of the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming and the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry. To this end instructions have been issued to the relevant ministries and departments to accelerate the modernization and commissioning of potato processing enterprises and improve their provision with equipment.

There was a discussion of proposals for accelerating the introduction of automated control systems using microprocessor technology in the agro-industrial complex sectors. The USSR Gosplan, the State Committee for Science and Technology, and other interested organizations have been instructed to envisage specific targets for these matters in their draft plans for 1984-1985 and the 12th 5-Year Plan.

There was an examination of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture's proposals for conducting a scientific and production experiment to assimilate intensive methods of grain crops cultivation.

BALTIC MILITARY DISTRICT COLONEL DEMOTED

PM251438 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Aug 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "After KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's Article": "'They Did Not Get on Well Together....'"]

[Text] The article by Lieutenant Colonel B. Karpov published under the above heading a 1 June described the abuse of official position by Colonel N. Nesterov, his rudeness, and the principled stand of the political worker Colonel M. Tsukanov. As Major General V. Koltashov has reported to the editors, the facts set forth in the article have, in the main, been confirmed. By order of the USSR Defense Ministry Colonel Nesterov has been released from his post and placed at the disposal [otchislen v rasporyazheniye] of the commander in chief of the Ground Forces for appointment with demotion. The party commission under the Political Directorate of the Red Banner Baltic Military District has severely reprimanded CPSU member Nesterov and endorsed his report card. The party commission of the Ground Forces Political Directorate, which examined the personal file of Communist Nesterov as a control, left the formulation of that decision unaltered -- for abuse of official position expressed in sending personnel to work for civilian organizations, and for rudeness toward subordinates.

The questions touched on in the article were discussed with commanders and political workers of engineers units at a special conference.

PARTY ELECTION CAMPAIGN TASKS IN ARMY DEFINED

PM241458 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Review of the Party Ranks. At the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy"]

[Text] The Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy has examined the question of the preparation for and holding of, report and election party meetings and conferences in the Army and the Navy. In accordance with the Party Rules, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Conducting Reports and Elections in Primary, Rayon, City, Okrug, Oblast, and Kray Party Organizations," the regulations on political organs, and the instruction to CPSU organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy, and in connection with the expiration of the mandate of elected party organs, it has been decided that report and election party meetings in primary party organizations be held in September-November of this year, party conference in units, military education establishments, institutions, and associations -- in November-December of this year, and party conferences in military districts, groups of forces, and fleets -- in December 1983 and January 1984. Reports and elections in party groups and party organizations having the same rights as shop party organizations must be conducted before the start of meetings and conferences in primary party organizations.

The report and election meetings and conferences must concentrate their attention on the questions of further strengthening the party ranks and improving the organizational and ideological-educational activity of party organizations and their leadership organs in the light of decisions taken at the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) and June (L983) Plenums, the fundamental conclusions contained in the speeches by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the recommendations of the sixth all-Army conference of primary party organization secretaries.

During the report and election campaign it will be important to analyze profoundly and self-critically the results of the work done in implementing the tasks set for the 1983 training year by the USSR Ministry of Defense and define clearly the tasks for the future. The main thing is to evaluate objectively the quality and efficiency of party-political work on enhancing vigilance and combat readiness and the responsibility of communists for resolving the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government before the Armed Forces in connection with the increasing complication of the international situation. It is necessary to analyze the activity of each communist and draw special attention to its practical results, to how it is ensured that party members and candidate members set a personal example in the mastering of weapons and combat equipment, to the elimination of the causes of existing shortcomings in combat and political training and the execution of service duties, and to the elaboration of specific proposals to overcome them.

In view of the fact that the report and election campaign in party organizations coincides with the end of the current and the start of the new training year, it is important to interpret the advanced experience that has been accumulated and elaborate specific measures for its propaganda and widespread implementation and for galvanizing socialist competition in units, on ships, and in labor collectives.

The meetings and conferences must comprehensively discuss the work by party organizations and their leadership organs on the strengthening of party, state, and military discipline, on ehnancing the responsibility of communists for observing state-wide interests, and on bringing this work closer to the people and to their needs and requirements. It is necessary to call strictly to account those who deviate from the norms of communist morality and the requirements of the CPSU Rules.

Proceeding from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, the report and election meetings must examine profoundly and comprehensively the organization of ideological, educational, and propaganda work in every party organization as a center of daily ideological-educational activity and as an active force in the struggle for the cohesion of military collectives. It is important to demonstrate the influence exerted by this work on the successful solution of tasks concerning combat readiness and show how to achieve unity between words and deeds, how to take into account the psychological warfare launched against socialism which is unprecedented in scope and brazenness, and how actively counterpropaganda is conducted, how actively the communists are educated in implacability toward hostile views, and how actively the struggle against drunkenness, hooliganism, and other negative phenomena is organized.

During the reports and elections there should be a discussion of questions of party organizational work in the light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress, and of questions of raising the standard of political leadership and improving the style and methods of party organs' work. Close attention must be given to enhancing the role of primary party organizations as the leading force and political nucleus of troop and labor collectives; increasing their influence on the selection, placement, and education of cadres; and organizing the control and monitoring of the implementation of adopted decisions and the guidance of the Army grassroots. It is necessary to evaluate from a principled position the communists' participation in the work of trade union and Komsomol organizations and the organs of people's control. Guided by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's instructions given at the meeting with party veterans, questions connected with the participation of party, Army, war, and labor veterans in the education of young people in the Army and the Navy and with the broad utilization of their knowledge and experience, must be raised at the meetings and conferences in more acute and weighty terms.

There will have to be a careful analysis of party organizations' work on enhancing the title of party member, raising the standard of the communists' ideological and political tempering, and on stepping up party influence in the key elements of combat readiness and in laggard sectors.

The Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy has made it incumbent on the political organs to ensure that the report and election campaign is conducted in an atmosphere of strict observance of the Leninist norms of party life, genuine democratism and adherence to principle, the broad development of criticism and self-criticism, mutual exactingness between communists, and exacting liability for shortcomings and ommissions. It is recommended that the basic reports and the reports by the party commissions under political organs be discussed separately at the conferences. Members of the leading command and political staff must be involved in the report and election campaign.

Stress is laid on the crucial nature of a correct and considered approach toward the formation of the elective aktiv and the promotion to party committees and party bureaus of leading servicemen, workers, and employees who are politically mature, principled, and masters of their work. The success of their future work depends to a large extend on how effective and consistent will be the assistance rendered to them by the political organs. It is furthermore very important to provide timely and objective instructions to the newly elected party aktiv and to generalize and implement all the critical comments and suggestions made by communists.

The attention of political organs has been drawn to the need to maintain close contacts with local party committees during the report and election campaign.

The Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy expresses its confidence that the active and consistent work on preparing and holding the report and election party meetings and conferences will contribute to the successful implementation of the tasks set before the USSR Armed Forces.

SOKOLOV, YEPISHEV AMONG OBITUARY'S SIGNATORIES

PM230957 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General Vasiliy Vasilyevich Shakhnovich, active participant in the Great Patriotic War and deputy chief of the Marshal of the Soviet Union V.M. Shaposhnikov "Vystrel" Higher Officer courses, has died after a long, serious illness.

V.V. Shakhnovich was born into a peasant family in the village of Seryagi in Minsk Oblast's Slutskiy Rayon 12 January 1922.

S.L. Sokolov, A.A. Yepishev, V.I. Petrov, I.P. Shkadov, M.D. Popkov, A.M. Mayorov, D.A. Grinkevich, Yu.M. Potapov, S.Kh. Agapov, Yu.M. Lazarev, V.M. Mikhalkin, M.G. Khomulo, V.K. Pikalov, Kh.M. Ambaryan, Yu.A. Naumenko, G.V. Zakharov, D.A. Dragunskiy, P.I. Pavlenko, V.I. Gromov, V.A. Tsapko, K.V. Sidorov, I.S. Marinyak.